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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXI NO. 116 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

GERMANY MAY WITHDRAW FROM LEAGUE

Will Not Stand Inequality Any More

NO DESIRE TO INVADE POLAND OR FRANCE

Pledged To Purge Europe Of Communism.

HITLER ENUNCIATES GOVT'S POLICY BEFORE REICHSTAG

BERLIN, May 17.

Moderation despite firm insistence on Germany's equal rights, was the keynote of Chancellor Hitler's eagerly awaited speech at the Reichstag meeting in the Opera House.

Defining German's standpoint on questions affecting the whole world, Herr Hitler declared that Germany's disarmament was outrageous and could not lead to peace.

All problems causing the present unrest were due to defects in the Peace Treaty which failed to settle important questions, thus giving rise to the clamour for revision.

NAZI GOVERNMENT'S AIM.

The present Government aimed at preventing the spread of Communism in Europe, reducing unemployment and restoring stable Government. Germany had fulfilled her reparations obligations despite their senselessness and it is a fact that they largely contributed to the economic crisis.

No German Government would deliberately break the Peace Treaty without being able to substitute something better.

Herr Hitler promised complete disabandonment of Auxiliary police within a year. The present situation could not be remedied by another European War which would lead to the collapse of the existing social order.

READY TO DISARM ENTIRELY.

Germany demanded disarmament of all nations. Germany was prepared to disarm entirely if the neighbouring States did the same, but, if not, Germany must insist on equality. Germany regarded the MacDonald Plan as a starting point for the solution of the Disarmament Problem.

He heartily welcomed Mr. Roosevelt's proposals. Germany was ready to join in any non-aggression pact. Herr Hitler denied that Germany ever contemplated invasion of France or Poland.

WON'T SUBMIT TO IT.

If attempts were made to impose upon Germany any treaty perpetuating her inequality, she would withdraw from all International Conferences and also from the League of Nations.

The Reichstag unanimously approved the speech and the Government's disarmament policy and concluded by singing "Deutschland ueber Alles."—Reuter.

HITLER VOICES GERMANY

BERLIN, May 17.

That the German people are behind Chancellor Hitler's insistence on equality is amply proved by the Reichstag's unanimous adoption of a resolution declaring that the Reichstag is unreservedly behind the Government in the "Decisive question of equality which is vital to the life of the Nation."

Herr Hitler's speech is regarded here as a message of peace to the World on the ground that it has made it quite clear that Germany has no aggressive intentions, does not contemplate forcible revision of frontiers and is prepared to agree to disarm still more if other nations do the same.—Reuter.

DECKED OPERA HOUSE

(Special Cable.)

EARLIER

BERLIN, May 17.

Great Opera House is beflagged and decked with flowers in readiness for the momentous opening of the Reichstag. Swastika and black, white and red banners wave from the roof and are draped round the Speaker's platform from which Chancellor Hitler will make speech on Foreign affairs.

When the Socialists assembled under their leader Loebe it was revealed that there would be many gaps in their ranks owing to absence of many of them who are in preventive custody.

Out Of The Gloaming.

"From a sentimental citizen of the world I had changed into a fanatic anti-Semite. So I now believe that I am going to act in accordance with the will of our Almighty Creator in defending myself against the Jews. I am doing the work of the Lord."—"Mein Kampf" by Hitler.

* * * *

Before the declaine and fall of the Kaiser, he got so much in the habit of calling God to stand for him that he finally fully identified himself with the Almighty. The end of such megalomania is obvious to all but the megalomaniacs.

* * * *

"FROTEST AGAINST FRANK'S SPEECH PROVOKES GERMANY"

Frank speech usually does.

* * * *

"WORLD PEACE ASSURED. "AMERICA'S ATTEMPT TO OUTLAW WAR APPROVED. "ROOSEVELT SPIKES HITLER'S GUNS."

Something about Japan and Paraguay would have been appropriate.

* * * *

"I am a great believer in facial expressions,' says C. R. Anyway they are better than farcical expressions to which some politicians are accustomed.

* * * *

"Mr. Henderson very cordially welcomed Roosevelt's appeal, and said that if the Governments responded (they will, certainly!), the disarmament convention should speedily be secured."

* * * *

Dear old uncle Arthur. He was just as pleased when he was in the War Cabinet. He knows how to adapt himself to changing circumstances.

* * * *

This Disarmament Conference is always on the verge of speeding up, but somehow it never gets a start. It has established a European record for procrastination, and looks like snatching the World's record from our own Unity Conference.

* * * *

The "Times of India" after giving a kindergarten lesson on gambling proceeds tearfully to appeal to the Bombay Stock Exchange "to give a splendid example of public spirit" by putting a stop to "forward" transactions, as they are called.

* * * *

Only a short time ago the same paper was telling us of the hard-headed and patriotic Bombay stock-brokers who had managed to take the price of Government Paper from Rs. 53 to 88 by the same process, since it enabled Schuster to palm off several crores of his new loans at a discount. Ingratitude, thy name is Bori Bunder.

* * * *

"Neither in Bombay city nor in the mofussil was there any genuine temperance movement as distinguished from the Congress campaign to cripple Government revenue" says the red-nosed Old Woman, and so the Ordinance Act had to intervene. Result: increased revenue and increased consumption.

* * * *

More work for researchers, and more profit for doctors too. We are in the very midst of the Yellow Fever scare, and aeroplanes are not an altogether unmixed evil. Forward bacteriologists and vaccine vendors! Good profit for you both, while the scare lasts.

* * * *

"The human goods packed and labelled by the universities are in the first instance difficult to produce, without enormous wastage, etc.", writes the "F.P.J." They are easy enough to produce but there are no buyers.

* * * *

Many professors are hastening to London for the J.P.C. One of his admirers paints Prof. Chablani, the doughty champion of Hindus, thus—"I do not think there is much forethought visible in the design of his face. It is a posthumous spurt of divine boredom and seems to have been patched up in a series of afterthoughts."

* * * *

It seems as though the worthy professor had better stay at Delhi, coaching his students for their exams. But there is an unhealthy competition between the Delhi professor and the the Lucknow professor, and the claim of Delhi cannot be denied.

* * * *

The admirer of Prof. Chablani, Prof. Advani, goes on remorselessly analysing—now it is the mouth of his idol:

"For truly there is no wonder in a man working himself up to a pitch of bucolic beatitude by munching sugar-cane or contemplating the darkling gloom of the retiring day."

* * * *

Wonderful, how they can work themselves into a passion of subject worship and worshipful mental subjection. Incense—or nonsense—must be burnt before one's idol.

* * * *

Minister—"Do you take this man for better or for worse?"

Colored Bride—"No, sah, Jes' as he is. If he gets any wues, he'll die. If he gets any better Ah'll kill him myself.

TIJARA UNDER POLICE GUARD

Alwar Quiet After Moharrum Riot

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS

Imperial Troops & Cavalry Ordered

SIMLA, May 17.

A Communique issued from Simla, says:—

The Government of India have received information that following a riot at Tijara in Alwar State, on 6th May, during Muharram the situation has remained entirely quiet. Imperial troops remained there until 8th May and a force of 65 policemen has been stationed at Tijara since May 6.

Some Hindus have, however, left the town and due to this and a number of other unfounded rumours, there has been some apprehension of communal trouble. The authorities have taken all precautions. Police patrols have been doubled and a force of Imperial troops and cavalry have been ordered to Tijara to assist in maintaining confidence.—A.P.

KEEP HUBBY IN UNRUFFLED MOOD

Take Rev. Curtis' Six "Counsels Of Perfection"

LONDON, (By Mail).

Six "counsels of perfection" to wives on the proper treatment of husbands are given by Rev. T.H. Curtis, vicar of St. Paul's Church Westcliff, in his Church magazine.

Here they are:—

1. "If your husband is quiet, don't imagine he is sulky. He may be trying to think of a suitable present for you."

2. "Never buy him cigars. The shops keep special brands to sell to ladies for that purpose. They are useful for killing green fly but are unpleasant in the house."

3. "At the end of a tiring day, don't ask him 'What shall we have for dinner to-morrow?' That is your job."

4. "If you put his trousers in the Press remember that the creases should come front and back—not at the sides."

5. "If your husband goes for a walk in the country, it may be that he likes the quiet."

6. "Do not expect too much of him. Remember he is only a man. He has not your advantages."—Reuter.

CHINESE TURKISTAN UNDER REBEL REGIME

Kashghar Attacked And Captured

MANY CHINESE KILLED & PROPERTY LOOTED: HINDU TRADERS MURDER REPORT CONFIRMED

Fighting in Chinese Turkistan has resumed and many Chinese have been killed and their property looted according to a Foreign Department Communique issued from Simla on Wednesday.

SURPRISE ATTACK.

The Rebels made a surprise attack on Kashgar (old and new) city and captured it.

The British Consulate has given shelter to Hindu traders and Swedish missionaries, but according to the Communique foreigners have not been harmed.

HINDU TRADERS MURDERED.

Previous reports regarding the murder of certain Hindu money lenders at Karghalik and Posgam have been confirmed.

The following is the full text of the Communique:—

SIMLA, May 17.

"Further information from Kashgar shows that Kirghiz rebels made a surprise attack on Kashgar old city on May 2nd and after some fighting captured the whole city with the exception of Yaoyins Yamen where most of the Chinese have taken refuge.

Many Chinese were killed and their property looted. Foreigners have not been harmed so far and no trouble is anticipated at the British Consulate where Hindu Traders and Swedish Missionaries have been given shelter

NEW CITY SURRENDERS.

Kashgar new city surrendered to the force of Tungan rebels from Aksu on May 3rd. There are reports of trouble at Yangihissar, but British subjects and property have not been molested.

Fighting was resumed at Yarkhand new city and an unconfirmed report states that the city was captured on 13th April.

REPORTED MURDER CONFIRMED.

Swedish missionaries at Yarkhand were arrested by Khotan leaders on April 27th and ordered to leave for Gilgit within 8 days.

Previous reports regarding the murder of certain Hindu moneylenders at Karghalik and Posgam have been confirmed.

SEQUEL TO LEADER'S ARREST.

The outrage appears to have originated from the arrest by Chinese authorities of a local leader of some importance in Karghalik who had refused to assist in the supply of transport for Chinese troops. His arrest was followed by a general rising in the district resulting in indiscriminate rioting in Karghalik town itself which spread the next day to Posgam.

BEYOND CONTROL.

This rising was apparently in no way directed against foreign-

(Continued on page 7)

Doctors Assert, No Cause For Anxiety

Slight Nausea Persists On Tenth Day: Ansari Satisfied At Medical Report

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

(By Telephone)

POONA, May 17.

(11-30 p.m.)

Mahatmaji is enjoying sound sleep and so is the entire Marble Palace excepting the attendants who are keeping keen vigil on Gandhiji.

At 9 p.m. Dr. Ansari visited the 'Parnakuti' and finding the Mahatma asleep kept to glancing over the Doctors' report which visibly satisfied him.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGES 7 AND 12.)

BACK TO WHITE METAL

Agreement On Silver Rehabilitation Reached

DEBASING MUST GO

United States, Canada And Mexico To Use It For Smaller Currency

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Agreement on the question of the rehabilitation of silver has been reached after a four-hours' conference between Representatives of the Economic Conference of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Although no announcement has been made, it is learned that they agreed:

(1) To call a halt on debasing silver coins;

(2) Substitution of silver for smaller currency;

(3) Return of silver to natural fineness in coins and

(4) Employment of silver in Central Bank reserves.

The rationing of silver production among producers with the limitation of production of copper and lead was discussed but no agreement was reached.—Reuter.

PICTURES FROM PARNAKUTI ON PAGE 8

SEN GUPTA FOR RANCHI

Transfer May Take Place, With Restrictions In Force

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The "Advance" understands that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, who is at present detained in the Medical College as a State Prisoner will shortly be tranferred to Ranchi. This step, it is understood, is being taken under recommendations from the physicians, who are attending on Mr. Sen Gupta. The existing restrictions will remain in force.—A. P.

EMERGENCY POWERS

Belgian Senate Passes Bill.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, May 17.

The Senate has passed 91 votes to 63 the Emergency Powers Bill.

STOP PRESS

CONSULTEES MEET.

LONDON, May 17.

It is understood that a meeting of the British India Delegation under the Chairmanship of Sir Aga Khan decided that subjects before the Select Committee should be discussed by only 2 to 3 members, one to lead and others to follow, in order to minimise time and afford opportunity to members of the Select Committee to ask questions with reference to statements made by the Indian Delegates, thereby ensuring free discussions

The first subjects to be discussed to-morrow will include transfer of law and order in Provinces, powers of Governors and relations between Provinces and Central Government.

Sir A. P. Patro will lead discussions on these subjects and Sir C. Ramaswami Iyer and Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan will follow. Sir T. Sapru and Mr. Zafrulla Khan closing the discussion.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Competent Engineer for a Cotton Mill must have technical knowledge, practical experience of textile machinery and repairs and efficient steam power plant management. Apply to Box No. 488, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Trained Lady Graduate and an F.A. passed Lady for Arya Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Benares. Pay according to qualification and experience. Sanatanist will be preferred. Apply stating age, castes and religion very early: R. D. Pande, Secretary, Burna Bridge, Benares Cantt. (444).

Wanted—For a girl's Primary and Secondary School in Ahmedabad: (1) two graduates—one B.Sc. and one B.A., or Snataka or G.A. of Karve Women's University, capable to teach Science, Mathematics and Sanskrit in higher standards; (2) two under-graduates or fully trained teachers capable to take Kindergarten classes and trained in gymnastics; (3) a trained Hindu Matron, experienced in domestic affairs, for a girl's boarding. Apply immediately stating age, qualifications, salary, etc., to Box No. 100, "The Bombay Chronicle." (6701).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—A job to a man with exemption and distinction in Mathematics in F.Y.A., and S.L.C.; and year's teaching experience. Address Box No. 495, "Bombay Chronicle."

53. DENTISTS.

Very Few Vacancies Now! School of Modern Dentistry offers one year's course leading to a Recognized Diploma. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, Laxmi Building, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay. (496).

Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital Dental College Offers, (1) One year's Post Graduate Course in Dental Surgery. The course is open to Graduates of recognised Medical Institutions. (2) Medical students and Dental Practitioners of good standing may also be admitted for a Special course of Two years. (3) A Diploma of L.D.Sc. (Bom.) will be given after an examination by the Examining Board of the College. For full particulars, apply to Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, Dental College, Lamington Road, Bombay 8. (6666).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Poona.—Best Home School in Poona. From Montessori to Matriculation and Cambridge and coaching for other competitive examination. Best situation, fine climate, best tuition. All expense including Fees Rs. 40/- p.m. Apply Principal Balakmandir, 43, Sassoon Road, Poona. (493).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sugar Estates of 500 acres or over: We can positively reduce your cultivating costs by 50 per cent and definitely increase your yield of cane per acre. For particulars apply John Fowler & Co., P. O. Box No. 654, Bombay. (6692).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Why Miss Golden. Profit Rs. 7,290 certain three chances 18th, 19th, 20th cent. per cent. guaranteed. Apply 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Cotton Trade Syndicate, Chira Bazar, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Vajiram Building, Telephone 24627. (491)

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Electrical and Radio Repairs—We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

One Receipt for twenty-five 6 per cent Debentures 1941-45 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 4926|50 standing in the name of Mrs. K. P. Vevaina has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim in respect thereof are requested to intimate the same to the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice, after which date no claim will be considered and a duplicate Receipt will be issued to Mrs. K. P. Vevaina. (491).

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Mr. JOSEPH V. ALMEIDA, of Thana and Juhu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to intimate the same to the undersigned within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed and such claims will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

Piece of Oart land with the trees thereon situate at Juhu in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 6,200 (six thousand and two hundred) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Khot under Survey No. 34, Pot No. 3, Hissa No. 1 and bounded, on the East by Public Road, on the West by Khot's land and beyond that by the sea, on the North by the property of D. R. Birla and on the South by the property of Joseph Gomes.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1933.

MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

6700

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORARJI HARIDAS, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land admeasuring 1560 square yards, bearing Final Plot Number 78 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile Parle, together with all the structures and buildings standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned advocate for the Purchaser, at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 16th May, 1933.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.
Advocate, High Court.

6699

In The High Court Of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 451 of 1932.

The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v|s.

DOSTMAHOMED JANMAHOMED RAHIM and Others ..... Defendants.

To,

GULAMHUSSEIN JANMAHOMED RAHIM, Esq.,

The Third Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this Suit among others against you for recovery of vacant possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint, for recovery of the sum of Rs. 1,668|3|0 and further sum at the rate of Rs. 103|10|0 per month from the 1st January, 1932, to the 21st March, 1932, and thereafter at the same rate to the date possession is given to the Plaintiffs for Receiver, costs and other reliefs. You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th June, 1933, at 11-0 O'Clock (S.T.) and to produce all your witnesses AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1933.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

9695

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ATLAS MILLS, GODOWNS, ETC., AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGAON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Atlas Mills Company Limited (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th May, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises of the Atlas Mills at Reay Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

LAND—(a) 50145 sq. yds. or thereabouts held under a lease dated 30th May 1868 for 999 years rent payable whereunder has been commuted.

(b) 322 sq. yds. or thereabouts held under a lease dated 22nd October 1918 for a term of 21 years at the annual rent of Re. 1 renewable in perpetuity at the same rent.

SPINDLES—46452.
LOOMS.—1380.
ENGINE—(Compound) by Douglas & Grant I.H.P. 2500.
BOILERS.—10 Water Tubular Boilers by Babcock and Wilcox.

Machinery, dyeing and bleaching plants and other mechanical appliances used in connection with the said Mills together with the exclusive right to use the trade marks belonging to the Atlas Mills Company, Ltd., in respect of the goods manufactured by the said Atlas Mills.

Buildings and Machinery can be inspected at the mill premises.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his office at 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to his attorneys Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

Sale of Corrugated tin shed with the English Lathe, Drilling Machine, Electric Motor, Dye Sets etc. at the premises situate at foot of Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) under instructions from Messrs. Ghandhy & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dinshaw Pestonji Kapadia as well as the Mortgagees Mr. Pheroze N. Ghandhy and Tehmina wife of the said Pheroze N. Ghandhy and on account and at the risk of Chandrakant Manekhi Desai, who had agreed to purchase the undermentioned articles and has since declined to complete the purchase thereof.

(1) One Corrugated tin sheet shed now standing upon a plot of land forming portion of a property belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., and situate at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, Bombay.

(2) The several articles of machinery, viz. English lathe with accessories, Electric Motor, Drilling Machine, and several other implements and tools together with Shaftings, pulleys, etc., lying in the aforesaid premises and more particularly mentioned in the schedule to the Agreement dated the 3rd November 1932 and made between the said Mr. Dinshaw Pestonji Kapadia of the one part and the said defaulting purchaser Mr. Chandrakant Manekhi Desai of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ghandhy & Co. Attorneys for the Vendors, 5, Military Square Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.,

Auctioneers, 62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Tele. No. 22801.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Of high class household furniture, Kelvinator, Refrigerator, Gramophone, Carpets, Plated-ware, glass crockery, etc. On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Sea Foam" near Post Office, Colaba.

Property of Engineer Commander E. Whayman, R.I.M.

Property on view.

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Appolo Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Administratrix and Administrators of the late Mr. Jadhavji Thackersey Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sheriff Khatizabai, daughter of Syed Abdulla Bagdadi and pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the Mortgage Deed, dated the 5th January, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on MONDAY, the 12th June 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of land of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, admeasuring about 489 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 164, New No. J/3782, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No 1J/52 Cadastral Survey No. 1366 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality along with a large piece of land under G Ward No. 5347 (10), Street No. 202J at present bearing Street No. 11 Mahim Darga Street, and bounded on the North by the property of Momin Habib Kitiwalla, on the East partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Bai Kulsumbai, wife of Saji Esmail, on the South by the property of Jamilabai, widow of Mahomed Ebrahim and on the West by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL COMMENCE AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FIGUREWOOD, ARTISTIC-MADE FURNITURE, ALMOST NEW "FRIGIDAIRE," VERY RICH PERSIAN AND VELVET PILED CARPETS, A LARGE LOT OF PICTURES, H. M.V. GRAMOPHONE WITH 6 DOZEN RECORDS, LARGE STOVE, SINGER SEWING MACHINE, "FIAT" AND "AUSTIN" MOTOR CARS IN PERFECT ORDER, ETC., ETC. AT GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, AT KOPRI, THANA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 21st May, 1933, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, very valuable specially made complete dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, rich Persian and velvet piled carpets, spring-roller window blinds, Ping-Pong set, a large collection of oil paintings, water-colour and engraving pictures, beads door chicks English Clocks, cream separater machine, garden pipe and garden implements, Enamel bath tubs, "Treacher's" glass and crockery ware, solid silverware, old brassware, very rare and selected Cashmere-made dining-room furniture to match, etc., etc.

The property of H. J. Gleeson Esq., A.M., Inst., CE, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Thana, proceeding Home.

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WITH
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Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken,
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES

J. S. Mody & Co

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Under instructions of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2448 of 1926, in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the 21st February, 1930 and Consent Order, dated 10th March, 1933 passed in the said suit, Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the Nagdevi Street, in the Island of Bombay and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 and 93 square yards respectively or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2073, and Cadastral Survey No. 479, of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office, No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

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Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
*Hankow Maru	4,104	1 May	19 May
*Hakodate Maru	5,303	3 May	17 May
Fushimi Maru	11,000	..	@ 30 May
*Tokiwa Maru	6,972	18 May	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	30 May	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

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Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Katori Maru	10,000	25 May	12 June
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru	17,000		7 June
Tatsuta Maru	17,000		21 June

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Hiye Maru	11,600		5 June
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London Maru	11th May	23rd May
Atlas ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Shunko ,,	9th June	17th ,,
Altai ,,	11th ,,	24th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July

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PANNA-BACHA
LAVJI LAVANGIA
100 per cent Talkie
NEXT SATURDAY

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SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

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FOREIGN COTTON MARKETS

Operators Awaiting Political Developments

WEATHER MORE FAVOURABLE

Better Business In Dry Goods Market

Bombay, May 17.

In spite of the less favourable developments in European politics recently, it still fervantly hoped by trade in general, that the large powers that are to meet at the on-coming Conference will try their utmost to bring into force some agreeable and practical solution to the various outstanding economic problems which alone will free the world from its present pitiably depressed state and bring about a revival of World's trade. The American cotton market is receiving consistent support from Trade Demand which still hopes for a favourable and early settlement. Hence the market even now maintain a firm position despite the oppressive selling by Speculators and other operators induced by the existing uncertain political atmosphere. It is further anticipated that prices of cotton will reach a still higher level in the near future, provided that the upward tendency is not in any way tampered with fresh disturbing factors from political q uarters.

The New York Cotton market opened very weak July contract having been quoted at 8.55, eleven points lower than the previous closing rate. This rate is further recorded as the lowest stage touched by the market during yesterday's session. The market was oppressed by speculative selling at the outset. Later, reports were to hand from Dry Goods market about improved business there and prices rallied up on these encouraging advices. The earlier loss was soon made up and July contract touched 8.73 +.07 the highest level of the day. The market is more or less two sided and erratic fluctuations either side are noticeable. The disturbing state of European politics influence the professional operators to dispose of their holdings to secure profit and further, the buying tendency is being diminshed gradually. It is reliably understood that Government financed cotton which has not been placed under this season's acreage will be kept back to the next season by which method about 20 per cent of the existing surplus will be withheld from the market for nearly two years. There is a general belief that cotton prices will further improve unless disturbed by further discouraging political developments. However, the market still maintains a steady position and finally business was brought to an end with July contract standing at 8.62 —.04. Prices in ready cotton also declined by about five points and closed at 8.65—.05.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 26,000 bales and Exports 15,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

A steady market. May and July contracts closed at 8.45—.02 and 8.60—.02' The spot market finished at 7.62 unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Against an expectation of unchanged rates the Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of four points July contract standing at 5.75+.04. Reports of unfavourable weather in some parts of American cotton belt assisted the market for an improvement. Bemuch lessened and in the absides, liquidating operations were sence of any fresh depressing factors prices further improved July contract standing at 5.88+.10 at about 6 p.m. However, before close a slight recession took place and July was finally quoted at 5.78+.07. Spot market closed at 6.02+.06.

EAST INDIAN.

Prices advanced by about seven points in the East Indian Section July and October having been finally quoted at 4.95+.07 and 5.04+.07.

EGYPTIAN.

Market proved to be somewhat active Sakel and Upper July finishing respectively at 7.82+.13 and 7.01+.09.

ALEXANDRIAN.

Prices effected a substantially good improvement in this market Sakel May and Upper June finally standing at 14.80+.30 and 12.74+.15.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES.

The following cable advices have been received by the undermentioned Firms from their Foreign Friends:—

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS:

Liverpool:—Light to moderate rainfall Memphis List (Tennessee) Arkansas. Central Belt cloudy. All balance of entire belt generally fair.

Market steadier, less liquidation.

Between midnight and daylight no precipitation. Drought partially broken in West Texas. Cool nights.

Liverpool:—Unless we have further unfavourable political developments, look for an advance to new high level.

MESSRS. CHUNILAL MEHTA & CO:—

Liverpool:—Two-sided market awaiting developments European political crisis. Weather more favourable.

New York:—Apparently Government owned or financed cotton which not placed under acreage option this season will be reserved for similar option next season thereby removing from market for two years about twenty percent. existing surplus. Elimination processing tax on cotton this year regarded as constructive. Textiles news continues optimistic. New crop reports unfavourable therefore and particulaly because except further currency expansion think likely cotton work to higher levels.

IN MARKET OPINION:—

Pending political developments the market continues irregular and operators appear more inclined to secure profits.

President Roosevelt's declaration yesterday does not clarify the American attitude towards joining the European peace pact nor does it give any definite inkling in respect of War-Debts. According to Viscount Snowden probably Britain will be called upon to pay the June instalment and unofficial quarters in America suggest such payment can be made in dollars instead of Gold.

There may be some slight modification in Herr Hitler's announcement to-day but the general opinion seems to be that without America's direct participation in European politics and definite promise to agree to any sanction to avert fresh estrangement to peace it will prove difficult to reconcile the German demands.

Operators in America are also finding that their cotton is now out of parity with outside growths and though the President has ample powers under the Farm Bill he has not yet taken any action to enforce a reduction in acreage.

Viscount Snowden states. "Inflation is a despairing policy of a country in financial difficulties. The effect of such a policy is seen in the orgy of speculation which is already sweeping over America. This will result in a temporary and unsound increase in prices, which will quickly bring its nemesis".

Our opinion is unchanged and though we look for higher prices in the long run, we prefer to purchase only on good setbacks pending political developments. (Messrs Thos Smith & Co.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents on 16th inst. as under:—

9-53 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Memphis Dist. (Tennessee), Arkansas. Central belt cloudy. All balance of entire belt generally fair.

11-03 a.m.: Market steadier, less liquidation.

12-43 p.m.:Between mid-night and daylight no precipitation.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York.—Liverpool:—July 290 October 167 Jan 248.

Bombay—Liverpool.—Broach A/May 1933 (expected) Liverpool May Expected Rs. 53-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach J/August 1933 (Expected) Liverpool July Expected Rs. 47-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A/May 1934 (Expected) Liverpool May 1934 Expected Rs. 33-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J/August (Expected) New York July (closing) Rs. 41-1/4 at 3.92-1/8 Cross Rate.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 16.

July 1933	8.62
October 1933	8.95
December 1933	9.01
January, 1933	9.03
March 1933	9.21
Middling Spot	8.65

NEW ORLEANS.

New York, May. 16.

May	8.45
July	8.60
Middling Spot	8.62

NEW YORK.

New York, May 16.

New York. 10-55 a.m.—	
October	8.89
New York. Noon Call.—	
July	8.65
October	8.89

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,900
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. May 16. 10-10 a.m. To-day's Price. Quotations Closing.

April, 1933	...	5.79
May, 1933	...	5.78
June, 1933	...	5.78
July, 1933	5.78	5.78
August. 1933	...	5.78
September, 1933	...	5.78
October, 1933	5.77	5.78
November, 1933	...	5.78
December, 1933	...	5.79
January, 1934	5.79	5.80
February, 1934	...	5.81
March, 1934	...	5.93
April, 1934	...	5.84
May, 1934	...	5.86
Middling Spot	...	6.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

Sakellaridis May 1933	7.77
July 1933	7.82
October 1933	7.91
November 1933	7.97
January 1934	8.05
March 1934	8.13
May 1934	8.18
F.G.F. Spot	8.14

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.23
Fine (Good Staple)	5.35
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.47
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.10
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.25
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.41
Fine	4.51
Superfine	4.61
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.51
Fine	4.61
Superfine e	4.71

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—8-1/8.

Bombay Cotton

WEAK TONE

Bombay May 17.

Following a small decline in New York coton futures our local cotton market for Broach July-August delivery opened at Rs. 203 Soon after the opening prices began to improve on speculative buying Broach July-August touched highest at Rs. 204|0|0. But the advance could not be sustained and prices fell back owing heavy pressure of liquidation Bear operators further sagged the values and Broach for a time was traded at Rs. 202|4|0.

The Liverpool market opened to-day for July at 5.76 —02 against an expected opening at 3 points down. Consequently the prices were easy and at 5-30 p.m. were quoted as follows:—

Broach April/May	198	0	0
Broach July/August	201	0	0
Broach April May 1934	218	4	0
Oomra May	188	8	0
Oomra July	188	0	0
Oomra D/January	195	4	0
Bengal May	158	12	0
Bengal July	158	12	0
Bengal D/January	168	4	0
Tejlmandi Broach July	16	0	0
Tejimandi Broach A May	44	0	0

SILVER MARKET

Prices Improve

Bombay, May 17.

Following a sharp recovery in American Silver prices the tendency in the Bombay market was comparatively better to-day. This morning business commenced in Jeth settlement at Rs. 57|0|0 against overnight closing of Rs. 56|12|0. It is reported that many transactions changed hands around this level, although the fluctuations in prices were narrow. During noon-time prices were stationary around the opening level.

The London silver rates for ready and forward closed on Tuesday at a decline of 1/16d per oz., both being quoted at 18 3/16 and 18 1/4d. America sold but speculators bought. The rae for ready silver in New York advanced sharply by 1/4 cents to 32 3/8 cents. July futures advanced sharply by 1.09 to 33.65. Shanghai T. T. on London opened on Wednesday at 1-12 11/16 against previous close of 1-2 3/8.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as follows:

Ready	57	1	0
Vaishak	57	0	0
Jeth	57	5	0
Tejimandi Jeth	1	10	0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 16.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	14.63-1/2
Amsterdam	8.38-1/4
Brussels	24.19
Madrid	39.50
Milan	65.06
Berne	17.45
Paris	85.59
Prague	113.50
New York closing rate	3.92-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 16.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—May/June sellers £10-17-6

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent: —May/June sellers £10-15-0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, May 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: May/June sellers per cwt. 7/6.

C and F Bombay:— May/June sellers per cwt. 7/6.

C and F Karachi:— May/June sellers per cwt. 7/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 16.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. June sellers £7|10-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept./Dec. paid 18/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 16.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels:—May/June sellers 23|3.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels: —May sellers 23|-.

Wheat South Australian. Parcels:—June sellers 26/6.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 16.

Copper Braziers	£ 47-1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 39
Spelter Hard Indian brands	£ 15-1/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	£ 16
Tin English Ingots	£184-1/2

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: —May/June sellers £10-17-6

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: —May/June sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: —May/June sellers £11-1-3.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 16.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-3-0.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay May 17

B C RATE— T T & D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS— Selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Selling T T 1/6 1/16 May Selling T T 1/6 1/32 June/Aug Selling T T 1/6 Sept/Oct Buying I T 1/6 3/32 Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June

NEW YORK B C RATE T T 342 1/2 nominal Banks selling T T 340 nominal anks buying T T 337 1/2

PARIS Banks selling D D 642 Banks buying D D 652

AMSTERDAM— Banks selling D D 62 3/4

JAPAN Banks selling . . 81 1/2 nominal Banks buying 60 days 77 nominal

HONGKONG— Banks selling D D 92¼

SHANGHAI— Banks selling D D 83¼

SINGAPORE Banks selling D D 155 3/4

JAVA— Banks selling D D 63

BERLIN— Banks selling D D 109

CROSS RATE— New York/London 3.92 16th instant Shanghai/London 1/2 11/16 17th instant Japan/London 1/2 5/8 17th instant London/Paris 85.60 16th instant London/Belgium 24.20 16th instant London/Switzerland 17.46 16th instant London/Italy 65.00 16th instant London/Berlin 14.66 16th instant London/Holland 8.38 16th instant London/Stockholm 19 45 16th instant London/New York 3.93 16th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Steady.

Gold £6-3-3 15th instant £6-3-0 16th instant

Silver London ready 13 1/4 15th instant 13 3/16 16th instant

Silver London forward 18 5/16 15th instant 18 1/4 16th instant

Silver New York ready 32.15 15th instant 33 1/4 16th instant.

London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 15th instant 9/16 per cent 16th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 15th instant 3/4 per cent 16th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

Bank of England rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1 per cent 3 mos 1 per cent 6 mos 2 per cent

Tone: Easy

GOLD IMPROVE

Bombay May 17.

The rate for ready gold in London closed at £6-3-0 showing a decline of 3d. The Sterling-Dollar Cross Rate was finally quoted in London and New York at 3.92 3/4 and 3.92 1/8. The London/Paris Exchange stood at 85.60.

The Bombay gold market ruled better to-day. Jeth settlement was quoted at the opening at Rs. 30.7|0. Business transacted during the early session around the same level.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as follows:—

Gold Ready	30	4	0
Gold Jeth	30	9	0
Sovereign	18	11	0
Tejimandi Jeth	0	10	0

LONDON SOOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 16.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 13-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£122
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank of India	£ 40
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£109-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 99-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 59*

*Nominal.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £ 68

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £ 80-1/

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £103-1/4

Conosls 2-1/2 p.c.	£ 72-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£ 99
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£108-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RAOES.

London, May 16.

Bank Bills 3 months' market rate 0-1/2 per cent to 0-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months' market rate 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3/8 per cent.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 16.

American Power and Light Common dols. 9.

American Power & Light Prefd. dols. 6 dols. 24.

American Forn. Power Common dols. 11 1/4.

American Forn. Power Gold Debs. dols. 42.

American Forn. Power Pref. 7 p.c. dols. 22.

Electric Bond Common dols. 24

Electric Bond Prefd. dols. 5 dols. 38 1/2.

Consolidated Gas dols. 54.

Columbia Gas dols. 17-1/2.

Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. dols. 26.

Public Service Co. of N.J. dols. 47.

United Corporation dols. 6.

American Tel. dols. 107.

Western Union Telg. dols. 41 3/4

Cheasapeake & Ohio dols. 35.

New York Central dols. 27 3/4.

Union Pacific R.R. dols. 88.

Chrysler dols. 20.

General Motors dols. 23 3/4.

General Electric dols. 20 1/4.

Union Carbide (not quoted)

American Smelling dols. 28 1/4.

American Can dols. 81.

Drug. Inc. dols. 47 1/2.

National Dairy dols. 20 1/2.

Anaconda Copper Mining dols. 12 3/4.

Int. Nickel Common dols. 13 3/4.

Unted Steel dols. 48 3/4.

United Aircraft dols. 29.

Sun Life of Canada dols. 325.

National City Bank dols. 28 1/4.

Chase Bank (not quoted.)

Guaranty Trust dols. 275.

Standard Oil of N. J. dols. 35.

Allis Claimers dols. 15.

American Chicle Co. dol. 43.

Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pref. dols. 42 1/2.

Standard Brands dols. 19.

Int. Harvester dols. 34.

Goodyear Tyre dols. 30 3/4.

Youngstown dols. 21 3/4.

Norfolk and Western dols. 145 1/2.

Standard Oil of N. York dols. 9 7/8.

Lima Locomotive dols. 18 1/4.

Market.—A shade higher.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 16.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-31|32.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 16.

Silver—Market closed quiet.

Spot	18-3/16
Forward	18-1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 17.

TAXABLES.

3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	81-11
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/55 Loan	92-12
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	100-12
4 p.c. 1960/70	94- 4
4-1/2 p.c. 1934	101- 6
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60	105- 0
5 p.c. 1939/44	104- 8
5 p.c. 1940/43	105- 4
5 p.c. 1935	103--4
5-1/2 p.c. 1938-40	107- 0
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. B.	106-10

SHORT-DATED.

4 p.c. 1931/36 (Tax-free)	100- 0
5 p.c. (Tax-free) 1933	100- 8
5 p.c. 1929/47	100- 0
6 p.c. 1933-36	100- 8

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	110- 8
6-1/2 p.c. T. B.	106-10

STATE-LOANS.

5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	110- 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111- 0

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables

4 p.c. D. P. T. 1974	91- 0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	90- 0
5 p.c. F. Deb. 1959	106- 0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	114- 0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	114- 0
6-1/2 p.c. B. I. T. 1937	107- 0

3-1/2 per cent opened at 82 decline to 81.6 and now 81.11.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 17.

Castorseeds delivery May—Opening Rs. 28|2; highest Rs. 28|4; closing Rs. 28.

Castorseeds delivery September. —Opening Rs. 30|3; highest Rs. 30|5; lowest Rs. 29|15; closing Rs. 30-0-6.

Groundnut seeds delivery May. —Opening Rs. 30|2; highest Rs. 30|5; closing Rs. 30|1.

Groundnut seeds delivery August.—Opening Rs. 32|9; highest Rs. 32|15|6; lowest Rs. 32|8|6: closing Rs. 32|13|6.

AIR-MAIL VIA POONA TO MADRAS

With effect from the 20th May, the air-mail service between Karachi and Madras will as a temporary measure operate via Poona instead of via Bombay according to the following time-table.

SOUTH-BOUND.

1. Karachi departure 6-00 hours Saturday.
2. Ahmedabad arrival 10-00 hours Saturday.
3. Ahmedabad departure 10-30 hours Saturday.
4. Poona arrival 14-45 hours Saturday.
5. Poona departure 15-15 hours Saturday.
6. Bellary arrival 18-30 hours Saturday.
7. Bellary departure 6-30 hours Sunday.
8. Madras arrival 9-15 hours Sunday.

NORTH-BOUND.

1. Madras departure 14-00 hours Monday.
2. Bellary arrival 16-45 hours Monday.
3. Bellary departure 6-40 hours Tuesday.
4. Poona arrival 9-45 hours Tuesday.
5. Poona departure 10-15 hours Tuesday.
6. Ahmedabad arrival 14-30 hours Tuesday.
7. Ahmedabad departure 15-00 hours Tuesday.
8. Karachi arrival 19-00 hours Tuesday.

In consequence of this change the latest hours of posting air-mail correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. in connection with the above-mentioned services will be as follows:—

SOUTH-BOUND.

1. Ordinary correspondence 7-15 a.m. Saturday.
2. Registered correspondence 5-00 p.m. Friday.

NORTH-BOUND.

1. Ordinary correspondence 6-30 p.m. (with late fee upto 8-45 p.m.) Monday.
2. Registered correspondence 5-00 p.m. (with late fee upto 5-15 p.m.) Monday.
3. The latest hours of posting air-mail correspondence at the town sub-offices should be regulated accordingly.
4. Air mails for the Bombay City received in connection with the South-bound service which will arrive in Bombay by rail from Poona on Saturday evening will be delivered here on the following day, i.e. on Sunday, whereas those received in connection with North-bound service will be delivered as stated below:—
1. Bombay G.P.O. 6 p.m. Tuesday.
2. T.S.O.s in Bombay morning delivery Wednesday.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 17th May, 1933, tenders to the amount of £275,000 at 1s. 6-2|32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £41,575,000 at 1s. 6-1|16d. were also received and allotted approximately 1-3/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 24th May 1933, on the same conditions as previously announced.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, May 17.

The seeds and grain markets were quiet and dull this morning. After steady opening prices were easier on general selling influenced by weakness in cotton.

The prices for wheat, later shewed some improvement due to brisk buying. The dull tone in Castor-Seeds continued but the Groundnuts firmed up. Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as follows:—

Linseed May	5	14	0
Linseed September	6	5	0
Wheat	5	1	9
Wheat September	5	2	9
Castorseeds September	30	0	3
Groundnuts August	32	13	6
Tejimandi Linseed Sept.	0	12	3
Tejimandi Wheat Sept.	0	8	0
Tejimandi Castorseeds Sept.	3	8	0
Tejimandi Groundnuts. August	3	8	0

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, May 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case 305 per ton.

Fltered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 olbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd.

It is hereby notified that the Share Application Lists of the above Company will be closed on the 22nd May, 1933.

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.
Managing Agents,
207, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Successful Candidates In Examinations Kalavati Mehta Gets Chancellor's Prize

The following is the list of successful Candiates in Indian Women's University examinations:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Agate Sushila, Bam Venu, Bhusari Shanta, Chiplunkar Kusum, Diwan Sushila, Joglekar Shanta, Kanitkar Usha, Kotwal Chandravati, Nulkar Vatsala, Patwardhan Kamala, Raste Ambu, Sahasrabudhe Krishna, Tulpule Kamal, Sardesai Vimala.

Ahmedabad Centre: — Patel Dharmishta.

Baroda Centre:—Athavale Kamalavati.

Belgaum Centre:—Kodkani Lila

Bhavnagar Centre:—Oza Shridevi.

Bombay Centre:—Shah Kamala.

Gwalior Centre:—Jadhav, Sushilabai, Malgaonkar Shakuntala, Survey Rajabai.

Karachi Centre:—Lachmi Chandiramani.

Malvan Centre: — Kocharekar Manak, Malandkar Tara.

Nagpur Centre:—Naide Kusum.

Surat Centre:—Shroff Dhanavidya, Thanawala Malati.

THIRD CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Bhide Mathu, Kanhera Shanta, Diwan Tara, Phatak Kashi.

Baroda Centre:—Bagwe Indira, Bhise Kamala.

Belgaum Centre: — Tinaikar Gangu.

Naunidh, Alimchandani Parpati, Thadani Sati.

Hyderabad-Sind Centre:—Khanchandani Devi, Mukhi Krishna, Mansukhani Naniki, Shivdasani Saraswati, Puncholi Nirmala,

Karachi Centre: —Siphimalani Rawal Anasuya.

Nagpur Centre:—Joshi Pramila, Hasabnis Shantabai.

Saugor Centre:—Deo Vimal.

Ahmedabad Centre:—Mehta Hridayasudha.

Bhavnagar Centre: — Parekh Mansharkumari.

NO CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Dixit Shanta, Gole Padmavati, Thakur Gajra, Kharkar Lila.

Ahmedabad Centre: — Locter Sulochana, Kantharia Hopsy, Mahodevia Shanta, Mehta Kanta, Pandit Taraben, Parekh Chanduben, Parekh Kamuben, Soparkar Vimala, Thakore Virbala, Sant Mathura, Mehta Savita.

Baroda Centre:—Ambegaonkar Vatsala, Limaye Tara, Mehta Virabala, Modi Saguna, Sathe Sulochana, Bhide Sindhubai.

Belgaum Centre:—Tinaikar Yamuna.

Bombay Centre:—Adarkar Sulabha, Bhatavadekar Gargi, Khandawala Vasant, Karkar Sumati, Samartha Chandraprabha, Talim Vimal, Vaidya Gulab, Patankar Gulab, Patankar Indu.

Hyderabad Sind Centre:—Advani Mohini, Punwani Muli,

Nagpur Centre:—Bhale Ambu, Shahane Indumati.

Patan Centre:—Hosangadi Manorama, Majmudar Yashaswati, Sheth Gulabben, Ambegaonkar Pramila.

Saugor Centre:—Dharmadhikari Shashikala, Kher Sushila, Navare Shakuntala, Subhedar Tara.

Surat Centre:—Desai Ashrumati, Mehta Vilasika, Mukati Devayani.

The following students have passed the S.S.C. Examination only.

Ahmedabad Centre:— Kusumgar Sushila, Vyas Vasumati, Dalal Indumati, Lakhia Shanta, Mehta Savita, Shah Indumati, Shah Kusum, Shukla Gomati.

Baroda Centre:—Ambegaonkar Sumati, Desai Vimala, Mehta Jasvantika.

Bhavnagar Centre:—Bhat Rambha, Raval Taraben, Trivedi Rama.

Gwalior Centre:—Scindia Kamalaraje.

Hyderabad Centre:—Chandiramani Vishni, Hiranandani Kala, Lalwani Kalavanti.

Nagpur Centre: — Ghanekar Shanta, Gokhale Shakuntala, Hatwalne Sushila, Hinge Chabbu.

Surat Centre:—Anand Ishwari, Gheewala Sharada.

The Gadkari Memorial Marathi Prize at the Entrance is awarded to Patwardhan Kamala of the S.N.D.T. Kanyashala, Poona 2.

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

SECOND CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Dighe Kamalini, Gondhalekar Vimala, Gune Kusum, Jainabadkar Saguna, Joshi Shashikala, Kanitkar, Sushila, Marathe Sanjivani, Pendse Tara.

Ahmedabad Centre:—Modi Yashoda, Parekh Chanduben, Parekh Kamuben, Shah Shanta.

Baroda Centre: — Majmundar Sharadkanta, Rairikar Jhanvi, Vadgaonkar Gulab.

THIRD CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Athalye Sushila, Bhagwat Mandakini, Bhave Saraswatibai, Gokhale Yamu, Joshi Anasuya, Karkhanis Indira, Mirashi Shakuntala, Potnis Indira, Soste Indu, Vartak Maina.

Ahmedabad Centre:—Joshi Jyotsna, Kinariwala Madhumalati, Mehta Sumati, Shah Kanchanben, Thakore Shakuntala.

Baroda Centre:—Bhatt Saraswati, Desai Shanta, Erande Maina, Gheeya Kapila, Gupte Indumati, Munshi Nivedita, Parikh Shanta, Patel Yashoda, Thorat Kamala, Zaveri Shrimati.

Bombay Centre: — Deshmukh Chhabu, Khambekar Yamuna, Pai Shalini, Parikh Bakabon, Sabnis Indumati, Samant Chandra, Mehta Urmila, Rathod Amrit.

Hyderabad Sind Centre:—Advani Popti, Jagtiani Isar, Jhangiani Gopi, Kirpalani Ruki, Malkani Ruki, Nathani Shanti, Shahani Jamna, Vasvani Ganga, Shivdasani Godhawari.

NO CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Bhave Indirabai, Khare Aubai, Lele Shanta, Sathaye Kusum, Umrani Sesta.

Ahmedabad Centre: —Diwanji Chittshanti, Dwivedi Kusum, Joshi Nirmala, Mahadevia Mangala Mehta Virbala, Raiji Vidyut, Shah Champalaxmi, Shodhan Sulochana, Tarkeswala Udayaprabha, Trivedi Savitri, Yajnik Shashivadana

Baroda Centre:—Divanji Vanlila, Kelkar Kamal, Mehta Hemlata, Sane Indumati.

Bombay Centre:—Barve Mathubai, Deuskar Kalavati, Malandkar Kumudini, Muranjan Sona, Paralkar Indira, Wagle Girija.

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

SECOND CLASS.

Poona Centre:— Bhandarkar Krishna, Joshi Yamu, Sathaye Kusum.

Ahmedabad Centre:— Mehta Virbala

Baroda Centre:—Shroff Subhadra, Thakore Kusumben.

THIRD CLASS.

Poona Centre: Bhat Venu, Gupte Chandra, Joshi Kashi, Paranjpe Indumati, Redkar Gajra, Umrani Seeta.

Ahmedabad Centre:—Modi Sulochana, Sheth Sumitra, Shodhan Sulochana, Mehta Khushwanti, Tarkeswala Udayaprabha, Vakil Nirmala, Yajnik Shashivatana.

Baroda Centre:—Apte Arundhati, Deshpande Sushila, Sane Indumati.

Bombay Centre:—Barve Mathubai, Deuskar Kalavati, Kharkar Gulab, Munshi Minaldevi, Wagle Girija, Paralkar Indira.

NO CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Padalkar Indumati, Padalkar Kamala.

Ahmedabad Centre: — Desai Pramoda.

Baroda Centre:—Divanji Sudha, Mehta Hemlata, Mehta Pushpavati, Pathak Sulochana, Rathore Nirmala, Telang Dwarkabai.

Bombay Centre: Patadia Shanta, Shakh Vinodini.

DEGREE OF GRADUATE IN ARTS.

SECOND CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Gaitonde Gulab, Gharpure Malati, Mulharkar Vatsala, Padalkar Indumati.

Ahmedabad Centre: — Mehta Kalavati.

Baroda Centre:—Mehta Behroz, Shroff Rama.

THIRD CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Gupte Sudha, Kulkarni Kamal, Oka Baban, Padalkar Kamala.

Ahmedabad Centre:—Dani Jayakumari, Desai Pramoda.

Baroda Centre:—Doctor Nalini, Pradhan Lilavati, Randive Malati, Trivedi Rama.

NO CLASS.

Poona Centre:—Deulgaokar Shevanti, Karmarkar Lila.

Ahmedabad Centre:—Chhatrapati Nirmal.

Baroda Centre:—Limaye Durgabai, Rathore Nirmala, Telang Dwarkabai.

PRIZES.

The different prizes at the G. A. Examination are awarded as under:—

1. Chancellor's Prize to Mehta Kalavati of Ahmedabad.

2. Psychology Prize divided equally between Gaitonde Gulab of Poona and Pradhan Lilavati of Baroda.

3. B. T. Dravid Sanskrit Prize to Padalkar Indumati of Poona.

4. N. G. Deshpande English Prize divided equally between Mulherkar Vatsala of Poona and Shroff Rama of Baroda.

BOMBAY-ANDHRA NILAYAM.

Under the auspices of the above Nilayam, a Carrom Tournament in singles will be held in the Nilayam Premises commencing on Sunday, the 4th June next. Entries will be closed on 27th inst.

The Tournament is open for all Andhras in Bombay and Suburbs. Medals will be awarded to the 1st three in order of merit. Ties will be drawn on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 9 a.m. Entrance fee is annas eight.

Entries should be addressed to the Secretary Andhra Nilayam, Parel.

U. P. MENTAL HOSPITALS

Progress Held Up For Want Of Funds

NAINI TAL, May 15.

The Mental Hospitals continue to do good work, but much remains to be done. It is not possible to hope for much further progress until funds become available and it is only lack of funds that still prevents the carrying out of the very necessary improvements and additions required in the mental hospitals, says the triennial report on mental hospitals in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the years 1930-32.

In all 1501 patients were admitted as compared with 1569 in the previous triennium. Of these 1090 were Hindus, 368 Mahomedans, and 38 Indian Christians. Of the 1501 patients, 1251 were men and 250 women. Over a thousand of the patients were between the ages of 20 and 40 years. The districts which supplied the largest number of patients during this period were those of Agra, Bareilly, Delhi, Saharanpur, Bijnoor, Allahabad, Lucknow and Etah.

MORTALITY FIGURES.

The total number of deaths in the hospitals during the three years was 407 as compared with 294 in 1927-29.

The report further says that the total population shows a steady decrease from 1923 to 1925. It again began to increase from 1926 till 1932 when the total population was 2071.

The expenditure during the three years under review showed a decrease of about Rs. 47,000 as compared with the previous triennium while the receipts from paying patients increased by about Rs. 20,000.

The question of accommodating at the Agra Mental Hospital some or all of the pauper class of incurable Anglo-Indian and European patients now at the Ranchi European Mental Hospital is under consideration.

The introduction of a dental clinic at the Agra Mental Hospital has proved very beneficial to the inmates.—A. P.

"BUY INDIAN" CAMPAIGN AT KARACHI

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 14.

On the morning of Sunday "Buy Indian" Prabhat Pheri started from Khalikdina Hall and after going through Garrikhala. It ended in the Rambagh Maidan where prayers were made for long life of Mahatma Gandhi. Chief among the Prabhat Pheri were Messrs. Jethmal Pursram, Udharam Kewalram Bhagchand Chatur Sing, Motiram Assandas and Shrimati Kikiben Chabaldas.

COME ON, OUT WITH YOUR POCKET

Rhodesian Mine Manager's Encounter With Bandits

BULAWAYO, (By Mail.)

Following a sensational encounter with masked motor bandits on the Essexvale road late last night, Johannes Van den Neever manager of the Exmoor gold mine in the Bulawayo district, was removed to hospital with a bullet wound through his chest.

Mr. Van den Heever was motoring to Bullawayo with 62 ounces of gold valued at £300 and when he was about 25 miles from town an open car shot past him at a high speed, raising a cloud of dust and stopped 100 yards ahead.

Two men wearing masks got out of the car and came back to him, one remarking, "Come on, out with your pockets". This man had a pistol in his hand. The other grabbed him and both searched his pockets, taking three pound notes and a bar of gold. The mine manager thereupon reached for a rifle he had in the back of the car, but the bandits had seen his action and two shots were fired at him. They then dashed away in their car, firing a third shot as they made off towards Essexvale. The injured man managed to drive his car to a house some distance away and the people there took him to hospital.—Reuter.

EXAMINATION FOR ELECTRICIANS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Examination for Electricians (Class I Competency Certificate) and Wiremen (Class II Competency Certificate) will be held at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi simultaneously, on Monday, July 17 at 9-30 a.m. and on subsequent days.

Candidates should fill in the application forms in accordance with the instructions given therein and forward them to the office of the Electrical Engineer to Government Public Works Department, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than June 26

78 DYNAMITE STICKS IN BOX

Charges Against Maya Devi Framed; Male Accused Discharged But Rearrested

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Charges under the Explosive Substances Act were framed today, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, against Miss Maya Devi and Dasrathi Halder in connection with the find of dynamite sticks in North Calcutta on March 16.

Amarendranath Bhattacharya, the 3rd accused who became approver, was granted unconditional pardon, while the accused Chandranath Mukerjee, Bhabesh Hazra and Promothanath Ghosh were discharged. They were, however, rearrested in connection with find of bombs in Jherria (Asansol.)

Opening the case for the prosecution, the Public Prosecutor stated that on receipt of information the Police searched a boarding house in Patuatola Lane (North City), where they found the first accused and noticed two suit cases lying on the floor. One of the suitcases contained 78 sticks of dynamite rolled up in chaddar (wrapper) and in the other were found a couple of coils with safety fuses. Following the search the Police arrested Miss Mayadevi and later Dashurathi Halder and the other accused.

Mr. L. Nickels, Chief Inspector of Explosives stated that the dynamites found were exactly the same as those prepared by manufacturers in Glasgow (Scotland), and were the highest class of explosives. They would explode by means of detonators attached to the fuse

A. I. REVOLUTIONAAY PARTY.

Amarendra Bhattacharya, the approver, stated that both he and Dasharathi were medical students. Dashurathi told him that Miss Mayadevi was a member of the All-India Revolutionary Party of which Bipinbehary Ganguli was the leader. He subsequently introduced Perdashrathi to Miss Mayadevi and Ganguli.—A. P.

PAY "TEA MONEY" & EMBRACE "FOOT HOLDING RELIGION"

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

A new secret religion is enjoying a tremendous following in central Shansi province. It is called the "Foot-holding Religion" and was originally only practised by loafers and petty thieves who sought to inveigle money out of unsuspecting farmers. Sixteen years ago it had only a few of these followers, but now it has thousands of branches in many districts of Shansi, prayer meetings are held regularly for the sick and the poor, and the leader is actually taking disciples.

The inauguration ceremony for each new convert consists in first paying sixty cents to the leader as "Tea Money". He must then bow to the God of the Foot-holders and burn candles and incense sticks. Next he must kneel in front of the leader for a considerable time, after which he is taught a certain talisman which he must memorise and swear never to reveal.

RTAINING PERIOD.

From the time of his inauguration he is admitted to the secrets of the religion which have never been discovered by any person who is not a "Foot-Holder." During his period of "training" however, the convert must kneel every day before his leader. He then receives the blessings of this leader who, in addition, promises to make the new convert a high government official in his "second life."

NO ENTRY INTO NATHDWARA

Mewar Government's Ban On Damodar Lalji

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Prakash Chandra Bhatia (of Naini Tal) has received a letter from the Private Secretary, to His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur which runs as follows:—

"....Perhaps you all people are aware that Damodar Lalji's entry into Nathdwara has been banned by the Mewar Government."

FORT FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The School has opened the Fifth Standard of the Bombay University this year with the intention of opening the sixth and Seventh Standards in the coming years, so as to affiliate it with the Bombay University. The School admits all classes of Hindus—Harijans included—without distinction of class or creed. The School is free from all fees, and is primarily meant for those whose duties in offices or elsewhere disable them from attending day schools.

ENDANGERED HIS LIFE TO SAVE PAL'S

Afrikander Boy Sucks Snake-Poison

MARITZBURG, (By Mail).

The heroic act of a companion probably saved the life of a boy named Errol Cooper, who was bitten by a puff adder, and now lies in Gray's Hospital, critically ill.

Cooper and a friend, Douglas Horton, were home for the Easter holidays, and while out shooting Cooper trod on a puff adder which struck him in the right leg. The boy's parents, attracted by the shouts ran to the scene, and found Horton trying to suck the poison from the wound. Permanganate of potash and anti-snake serum were immediately injected, and later Cooper was removed to hospital.—Reuter.

WARNING TO JAINS AGAINST BALDIKSHA

The Manager, S.S. Jain Conference, Bombay, writes:—

Some persons who are in favour of Baladiksha or consecretion of little children in the cause of Dharma, have been agitating through handbills and newspapers against the resolutions passed in the recent Sthanakwasi Sadhu Sammelan at Ajmer, especially against the resolution opposing the consecretion of little children.

They have been spreading false reports that the resolutions passed at the last Conference are not acceptable to Pujya Shri Jawahalrlalji Maharaj and to the other Sadhus of his Sampradaya and that the Munirajas are opposed to the resolutions.

Pujya Shri Jawaharlalji, on behalf of the Sadhus of his Sampradaya, was present at the Sadhu Sammelan and took part in it. The resolutions passed at the Conference, therefore, were acceptable to him and his followers.

We warn the public that they would be doing injustice to Pujya Shri Jawaharlalji and his followers, if they help on false news

S. O. U. SOCIETY'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The Hon. Secretary of the Servants of Untouchables' Society (Bombay Provincial Board), has issued the following appeal:—

It is now seven months and a half since the Servants of Untouchables' Society was established at a meeting held on 30th September, 1932 at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall Bombay, under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The object of the Society is to purge the Hindu community of all evils springing from the curse of Untouchability by all peaceful means.

The Society has its Central Board in Delhi and one of its Provincial Boards in Bombay to manage the affairs and to be in charge of the funds that are collected. The Society has started work by securing large collections from a few individuals and the general public are now invited to evince their active interest in the removal of Untouchability by responding to this appeal for funds. Any amounts, large or small, will be welcome. Receipts will be issued in the name of the Society by persons duly authorised on that behalf.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-5-1933:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 08.7 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.8 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees (5.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 231 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.97 ins.

Total rainfall during the month 1.38 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 1.38 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunderstorm and squally.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, May 17.

Goalpara, Clark, Akyab.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, May 17.

Hakodate Maru, Takata, Kobe.

Bombay, May 18.

Mirzapore, Smith Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 17

Steamer Fager for Bangkok

Steamer C'o Swansea for L'pool.

Steamer Baroda for Busrah.

Steamer Vita for Busrah.

Steamer Mantua for Kobe.

Steamer Ranchi for London.

Steamer Storviken for Colombo.

S.S. Goalpara:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Goalpara arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Mirzapore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 18.

3 London Maru 4414 Kobe 23-5 O S Kaisha.

9 Mirzapore, 4135, Karachi, NF, M M & Co.

14 Kenya 4646 E & S. Africa 17-5 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1892, P'Gulf 17|5, M M & Co.

4 Vasna 2043, Busrah 19|5, M M & Co.

7Hankow Maru 2524, Japan 19|5, N Y Kaisha.

9 Goalpara 3216, Rangoon, N F M M & Co.

10|11 Chindwara 3307, 19|5, M M & Co.

14 Hakodate Maru 3226, Kobe 17|5, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D|E Pasha 3196, Calcutta 22|5, T M & Co.

F Alavi 2,161, Red Sea Ports, 18|5, T Morrison & Co.

N Victoria Marie, 863, M'Coast 17|5 Merchant S N Co.

M Vita 1955, N F N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Muntia 17|5 P & O S N Co.

Maloja 25|5 P & O S N Co.

Somali 25|5 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Warfield 20/5, M M & Co

FROM GLASGOW

Elysia 29-5 Graham I Co

Clan Ronald 20|5 J F Co.

Clan Macfarlane 28|5 J F Co.

City of Swansea 19|5, K N Co.

City of Worcester 23|5, K N Co.

City of Winnipage 30|5, K N Co.

Clan Macines 5|6, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Radja 20|5, L Edwards, Ltd.

Werdenfels 28|5, L Edwards, Ltd.

Drachenfels 7|6, L Edwards, Ltd.

Sturmfels 17|6, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM ANTWERP.

Taiwan 19|5 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Lincoln 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.

Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.

President Vanburan, 18/5, F F Campbell & Co.

Yomachichi 8|6 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM KOBE

Alipore 31|5 P & O S N Co.

Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.

Tokiwa Maru 19|5 N Y Kaisha.

Tergutea 30|4, L T Co.

Gingo Maru 30|5, N Y Kaisha.

Altai Maru 8|6, O S Kaisha.

Alaska Maru 23|6, O S Kaisha.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Conte Verde 2515 L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Narkunda 2715 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tarea 20/5, M M & Co.

Karanja. 5/6. M M & Co.

SAILINGS DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Ranchi 20|5, P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

President Von Beyer 19|5, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Swansea, N F K N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Vasna 18|5, M M & Co.

Baroda 24|5, M M & Co.

Vita 25|5. M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Hankow Maru, 19|5, N Y Kaisha.

London Maru 23|5, O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON

Begum 1215 T M Co.

Goalpara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwar, NF, M M & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

SStoroiben, N F S & N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, N F F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Chindwara 16|5|33.

S.S. Garmula 16|5|33.

S.S. Sarasvati 17|5|33.

S.S. Mirzapore 17|5|33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 17.

S.S. President Von Buren, for New York:—70 bags esufgool, F F Campbell & Co; 14 bales numdas Thomas Cook & Son; 2 bales woollen druggets, D Abraham & Sons.

For Istamboul:—50 bags pepper, R Shantilal & Co.

For Genoa:—32 bags castor seed and 303 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 64 bags ground nut, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Naples:—1880 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. City of Swansea, for Liverpool:—55 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 220 bags soap stove powder, S Wallace & Co; 495 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—75 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—1232 bags myrabollum, P Mathxadas & Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co; 297 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Hakodate Maru, for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S.S. London Maru, for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 700 bales cotton raw, V Morarji.

S.S. Hankow Maru, for Hongkong:—9500 bags onions, R E Dadachanji.

For Kobe:—18 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 700 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

From Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 17.

S.S. London Maru; Agents: O S Kaisha, Ltd., from Nagoya:—150 cases glass ware, 400 cases porcelainware, 73 cases clocks, 150 cases hardware, 160 cases cotton shirtings.

From Osaka:—100 cases porcelainware, 400 cases glassware, 40 cases enamel ware, 40 cases umbrella ware, 658 cases window glass 40 cases rubber goods, 31 cases rayon goods, 30 cases cotton jeans, 110 cases shirtings, 60 cases cotton yarn, 300 cases piecegoods, 70 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 100 cases hardware, 112 bundles brassware, 200 casks chemicals.

From Kobe:—90 cases glassware, 110 bales silk piecegoods, 50 casks chemicals, 376 casks coal pitch, 48 cases E'ware, 800 cases porcelainware, 105 cases canvas shoes, 130 cases cotton piecegoods, 25 cases camphor, 50 cases soap, 440 cases beer, 40 cases celluloide goods, 23 cases cotton shirtings, 34 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 35 drums paint.

From Tokyo:—80 cases cotton shirtings, 40 cases rubber ware, 30 cases glassware, 190 cases clocks, 104 cases wire.

From Yokohama:—750 cases hardened fish oil products, 46 cases silk piecegoods, 60 cases silk yarn.

From Moji:—50 casks vegetable wax, 250 cases soap, 761 cases window glass, 123 bundles paper, 125 cases brassware.

From Hongkong:—200 bags cassia, 35 cases preserves, 72 rolls China ware, 25 cases fire-crackers.

From Singapore:—890 bags sago flour, 45 bags gum benzamin, 585 bags betelnuts, 20 bags gum copal 22 bags nutmegs.

From Colombo:—33 packages tea, 44 bundles mattress fibre, 38 bundles gunnies.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 17th day of May, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

	April-May 1933.	July-Aug. 1933.
10-30	Rs. 197-8	203-8
12-30	Rs. 195-12	201-12
2-30	Rs. 195-12	201-12
4-30	Rs. 195-12	201-12
5-30	Rs. 194-12	200-12
Highest Teji Mandi Sahi	Rs. 198-8	204-8
Lowest (Settlement Rate)	Rs. 193-12	199-12

ROOM RATES.

P.S.—

Superfine	203.
Fine	200.
Fully Good	197.
Good	194.

Survey held on fourteen lots of 460 bales.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh, Vad 9, 1989.
Muslim—Moharrum 22, 1352.
Parsi—Adar 14, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 3m.
Sunset—7h. 7m.
Hightide—7-28; 19-44.
Lowtide—1-40; 13-28.
PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 24th May 3h. 27m. p.m. first quarters 1st June 5h. 23m. p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Ambassador Bill," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Imitation Doctor." Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Payment Deferred." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Purna Bhakta." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hot Pepper" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Luxury Liner," Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END— "Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleepless Nights." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Rambha-Ranee." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 noon: Time Signal. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. European Programme.
5-30 p.m. Time Signal. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. News if available.
7-00 p.m. Time Signal. "Moments Musical."
The Weekly Chat on Musical Matters by Richard Meredith.
7-10 p.m. Yehudi Menuhin. Violin and the London Symphony Orchestra.
Concerto in B Minor, Op. 61 Elgar (H.M.V. Records).
8-00 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
9-00 p.m. Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Indian Programme: News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Mrs. Syed. Light Music. Mrs. Laxmi Bai with Dattaram Parwatkar (Sarangi).
11-00 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Concert by Laddie Clark and his Orchestra, relayed from the Imperial Hydro Hotel, Blackpool.
7-30 p.m. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m. The Week in Westminster, a talk.
8-35 p.m. Concert by the Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Concert by the Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 11th inst. arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Alavi" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th inst.

GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB:—The 22nd annual general meeting of the Club will be held in the Saraswat Samooha Hall near Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 21st inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

M.R. FREE DISPENSARY:—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 13th May was 349: of these 234 were males and 115 females.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B I S N Company's steamer "Goolpara," arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Akyab, with a general cargo and line.
The N Y K steamer "Hokodate Maru" sailed on Wednesday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS.

The Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables' Society announce that a temple of Shri Laxminarayan, situate at Arthur Road, has been thrown open to Harijans on the 14th instant. The opening ceremony was performed by Pandit K. Santanam before a large gathering.

HINDI SCHOOL MATUNGA:—A new class for beginners will be started from 22nd inst. Classes will be held from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Admissions will be made upto that date at the hall. Weekly classes will be held as usual on Sundays from 8-30 to 10 a.m. for the benefit of people living outside Matunga.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD MISSION:—The postponed quarterly general meeting of the above Brotherhood will be held on Saturday, the 20th inst. at 3 p.m. at the office of Sjt. B.L. Thosar, Public Accountant, Kalbadevi Rd. when Dr. S.R. Naik, L.M. & S. the Vice-President of the Mission will preside.

THE CAPITOL LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
The Greatest Drama of Shudders and Thrills ever Filmed!

with the "NERO" of "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"
CHARLES LAUGHTON
Also Non-Stop, Brake-Defying Fun-Fare.
LAUREL and HARDY in "COUNTY HOSPITAL"
ROYAL OPENING TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
M.-G.-M.'s GREATEST & LAVISH, SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION!
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL BARRYMORE
The Royal Family of America's show world in
RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
13 STIRRING PARTS OF REGAL SPLENDOUR!
Booking is now open. From 9-30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SUICIDE IN LOCK-UP

Under-Trial Hangs Himself With Pyjama String

LYALLPUR. (By Mail.)
A report has been received from Gogra about the death through suicide of a man named Kartarsingh in the police lock-up at Gogra.
Kartarsingh was a resident of Ambala District and was arrested by the police on charges of cheating and theft. He was locked-up on the night of 10th May. In one room there were two other accused and in another room was Katarsingh. At 3 a.m. when the constable on duty handed over charge to another constable, he was surprised to see that Kartarsingh was hanging from the iron bars of the door.
He atonce reported the matter to the incharge of the Thana. When the door was opened it was found that the man had committed suicide by hanging himself with his kyjama string. During the post mortem it was found that the death was due to strangulation.
S. Ghulam Haider Shah, Magistrate 1st Class went to the spot and found that cases under sections 379, 170 and 420 I.P.C. were under investigation against the man. Fear of further disclosure is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide, especially since the deceased is alleged to have personated as a Government official on various occasions and swindled people.—A. P.

BOUND OVER FOR ONE YEAR

Hotel Manager Who Attempted To Commit Suicide

Phirozeshah Edulji (40) a hotel manager, who was charged with attempting to commit suicide was ordered to be bound over for one year in the sum of Rs. 50 by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third Court on Wednesday.
On May 6, the accused was taken to the G.T. Hospital from a club in Jinnah Building, Kalbadevi Road, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He was discharged from the hospital on Tuesday.
Phirozeshah pleaded guilty to the charge and said that owing to disagreement with some members of his family and himself he had foolishly sought to end his life.
"You have a great responsibility to discharge," said the Magistrate, "being a married man with the five children who naturally looked to you for protection," and with a severe warning not to repeat the offence, the Magistrate passed the orders as stated above.

BACK IN BOMBAY TOO SOON

Muslim's Sentence Of One Year Reduced To Six Months On Appeal

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield reduced the sentence awarded to accused Nasaratullah Najibullah Abbasi who was, on July 15 last, served with a Police Commissioner's order requiring him to leave Bombay and not to return without permission. The accused then lived at Bandra and subsequently went to Ajmere. On 17th January last, he was found in Bombay and arrested. He was sentenced by Mr. N. D. N. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, under section 14-B. of the Emergency Powers Act.
Against this, he approached the High Court in revision, urging in his defence that he returned in the "bona fide" belief that the order had expired with Ordinance No. 10 under which it was issued.

SENTENCE REDUCED.
Their Lordships, in view of the accused's defence, reduced the sentence to 6 months, retaining the sentence of fine.

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

To-day (Thursday) the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will meet in the courtyard of Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, and will offer prayers for Mahatmaji.

HARIJANS' KIRTANS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables' Society, Kirtans will be performed to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Katchra Patti, Mahalaxmi and at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Shegani's Property, near Kennedy Bridge.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed mails for United States of America per s.s. "President Von Buren" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

MACHADO GIVES LEAD

Issues Decree For Large Scale Silver Coinage

HAVANA, May 11.
President Machado has signed a decree providing for the coinage of 6 million dollars of silver and the issue of silver certificates for the same amount which is to be guaranteed by silver coinage to be held in the Cuban Treasury.—Reuter.

WAR DEBTS PARLEYS

WASHINGTON, May 17.
War debts were discussed when the British Ambassdor called on Mr. Roosevelt last night in the presence of Mr. Cordell Hull, Director of Budget and Professor Moley, it is believed, to signify new negotiations.—Reuter.

UJJAIN EPIDEMICS AND STATE MEDICAL AID

In connection with the Bharatsevashram Sangha's activities, a report of which appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 12th instant Swami Jnananda, the Secretary of the Sangha writes:
The State Medical Department alone is responsible for the preventive measures against the epidemics. Cholera vaccines used by the Sangha were also supplied by the State Medical Department. The Sangha is specially grateful for the help rendered by the medical department and to Rao Bahadur Captain Bapurao Powar, Muntazim Kumbmela, and the Captain Ingle.

LONDON SILVER

Rules Quiet But Steady

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).
London, May 17.
The London Silver prices ruled quiet, but steady. To-day's closing prices were as under:—

Ready	19
Difference	+13/16
Vayda	19/16
Difference	+13/16

BOMBAY PRICES.
Bombay, May 17.

Ready Silver	57	5	0
Vaishak Silver	57	4	0
Jaith Silver	57	10	0
Asad Silver	58	6	0

GOLD PRICES.

Ready Gold	30	6	0
Jaith Gold	30	6	0
Guinea	19	10	6

FRANK RATE.
London, May 17.

Previous Day's Closing	85.59
To-day's Opening	85.28
To-day's Closing	86.21

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.
New York, May 17.

Previous Closing	3.93 118
To-day's Closing	3.91

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, May 17.

Previous Closing	3.92 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.90 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.91 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET JULY.
New York, May 17.

Previous Closing	8.62
To-day's Opening	8.65
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing	8.72
Difference	+.10

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

April/May	Rs. 198
July/August	Rs. 203
April/May	Rs. 220/12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY.
Liverpool, May 17.

Previous Closing	5.78
To-day's Opening	5.76
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing	5.84
Difference	+.06

SEVERE SANDSTORM OVER KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 17.
A sudden and severe sandstorm accompanied by a welcome shower swept over Karachi this evening.
Vehicular traffic was at a standstill owing to the fierceness of wind and eagerness of drivers to avoid accidents.

SATISFACTION UNALLOYED?

French Effusion At Roosevelt's "Disarm At Once" Firman.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, May 17.
Contrasting strongly with the half-hearted applause of the press of Roosevelt's message M. Daladier, in a personal statement, said that the message had given him "most sincere satisfaction." "Its main lines are certainly such as should contribute to the success of economic and disarmament conferences. Once again the United States and France are in agreement to undertake an efficacious action on the success of which depends the maintenance of peace."—Reuter.

DIANA FRINTON'S GREAT WIN

English Ladies' Open Golf Championship.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
GLENEAGLE, May 17.
Diana Plumpton Frinton entered the final of the English Ladies open golf championship by her great win over the present British native champion Diana Fishwick by one hole.
Both played a fighting golf and it was not until the ninth hole that Fiswick could shake off her opponent and then she saw victory snatched from her on the last green.
The other finalist Enid Wilson, holder, beat Doris Cark five and four and is within the sight of the emulating feat of Miss Cecil Leitch and Lady Margaret Scott of winning the open title for three years in succession.—Reuter.

ALLEGED FORGERY

Two Anglo-Indians Arrested

Two Anglo-Indian youths, F. C. French and R. E. Wilson were placed on Wednesday before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on charges of forgery and were remanded into Police custody, for ten days, to enable the police to complete their investigations.
It is alleged that the suspects went into the office of Messrs. Volkart Bros., at Ballard Estate, on Tuesday evening and solicited help from one of the officers, to whom they showed a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. W. Botterill, Secretary of the Willingdon Sports Club, commending the accused to charitably-inclined persons.
One officer suspected the letter to be a forgery and immediately made inquiries which confirmed his suspicions. He thereupon informed the police, who arrested the accused.
The police allege that the letter had been forged by R. E. Wilson the second accused.

SANYAST DIXA NIRBANDH BILL

Baroda Council Passes All Clauses

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, May 17.
The Baroda Legislative Council to-day disposed of the remaining Clauses of Sanyat Duxa Niyamak Nirbandh Bill and passed them as they stood.
Now the bill will go to the Government and will be published with necessary changes. It is understood that it would take nearly a year for this Bill to become law.
After the disposing of this Bill, the Council took up other resolutions for discussion.
Mr. Lalubhai Kishoribhai of Karajan asked for more money for dispensaries outside Baroda city.
In another resolution he urged that those villages which have paid their contributions should be provided with school buildings, as soon as possible. The Council disposed of nearly 50 resolutions in all.
In the end, the President was thanked for his courtesy and able conduct of business. The Council then adjourned 'sine die'.

EUROPEAN TANGLE HOLDS BUSINESS IN CHECK

RUGBY, May 17.
International political affairs continue to exert check on business in most sections on the London Stock Exchange, but the tendency is steadier and improving despite some irregularity in values. Leading British Government stocks recovered. War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. stood at 98-15/16. German Bonds improved with 5-1/2 per cents at 50-1/2. Sterling-Dollar rate was 3.94 Gold 123 shillings.—B.O.W.

High Court Quashes Ordinance Order

"Emergency Powers Act Cannot Be Applied To Person Residing In Foreign Territory"

An important ruling in an ordinance case was given by Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court on Wednesday.
Their lordships held that an order served on a British subject residing in a foreign territory was illegal.
In this case, one Subrao Ramchandra Haldipurkar who was serving one year's sentence for an Ordinance offence was released on 17th December 1932. Instead of returning to his native place Karwar, he straightaway proceeded to Goa, in Portuguese territory, where he has been residing ever since.

PAROLE ORDER.
On the date of his release from jail, the District Magistrate of North Kanara District issued an order against Subrao requiring him to reside in Karwar and report himself to the police every day. As Subrao was in Goa, the order was served on his brother Krishnarao at Karwar, who accepted it with an endorsement that he would hand it over to Subrao when he returned to Karwar. The order was extended by a subsequent order of the District Magistrate.

ARREST WARRANT.
Subsequently, the police took proceedings against Subrao for an offence under s. 14 of Bombay Act XVI of 1932 in that he was staying in a foreign country to avoid service of the order. On this, the F. C. Magistrate of Karwar issued a warrant of arrest.
Subrao's brother Krishnarao then made the present petition to the High Court challenging the legality of the parole order and praying that the proceedings against Subrao be quashed.
In their judgment, their Lordships dealt with the Government Pleader's point that, under Section 29 of the Emergency Powers Act, the proceedings could not be questioned except as provided under the Act, and, therefore, the jurisdiction of the High Court was excluded.

HIGH COURT POWERS.
On this point, their Lordships referred to a recent ruling of the Full Bench that the High Court had power to call in question the proceedings of any court subordinate to the High Court. There could, therefore, be no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Court.

NOT APPLICABLE.
This was a peculiar case, continued their Lordships. The person against whom proceedings were taken was not residing in the Bombay Presidency. The Emergency Powers Act could not be applied to a person residing in a foreign territory. The order in the present case was, therefore, not valid. Again, the provisions of the Act required that the order should be served on the person for whom it was intended, while in the present case, it was served on his brother, the petitioner.

NOT VALID.
In the circumstances, there was no valid order, and, therefore, there could be no offence in disobeying it.
The proceedings had no legal basis and must be quashed.
Mr. Y.N. Nadkarni with Mr. K. V. Joshi appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. B.G. Rao, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

YOUNG MONEY SNATCHER IN COURT

1 Year R. I. & Ten Stripes; Admits 4 Convictions

Morarji Purshottam, a Hindu youth, was sentenced on Wednesday to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to receive ten stripes in jail by the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, who found him guilty of theft.
It is alleged, the accused entered the Bank of India at 4-15 p.m. on May 9 and grabbed Rs. 700 from a constituent of the Bank, who was at the paying-in-counter. An alarm was immediately raised, and the accused ran out of the Bank premises chased by the complainant and some others who were there at the time. One of the pursuers had his hand bitten by the accused, when he attempted to seize him.
The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR HARIJANS.
Under the auspices of the Andheri Harijan Seva Mandal a public meeting was held in the Bhangi-Quarters on Tuesday night when Sjt. C.D. Barfiwalla presided.
Sjt. H.G. Anjaria appealed to the Harijans to abstain from drinking and borrowing money from Pathans and also to attend the night school conducted in their quarters.
Sjt. C.D. Barfiwalla in his concluding speech said that, he would arrange to open a credit society for them, if they desired.
After Bhajan, the meeting terminated.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LUXURY LINER
Paramount
A BIG THRILL
WITH
GEORGE BRENT
AND
ALICE WHITE
ALSO SCREENING
BETTY BOOP CARTOON

SATURDAY NEXT
DANCERS IN THE DARK
Paramount Super
WITH
MIRIAM HOPKINS
JACK OAKIE
SINGING! DANCING! MUSIC!

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1933

PEACE IN THE BALANCE

President Roosevelt's clarion call to the Nations to disarm, eschew all hatred and suspicion against one another, and thus bring about world peace, is not likely to meet with greater success than similar efforts of his and other people's. For one thing the European Nations are realists, and for another, —which is a paradox,—the last Great War has taught them nothing. Its evil effects seem to have been almost forgotten, and all are preparing themselves for the next war, with appeals for peace on their lips. The European position is very menacing, and it is foolish to shut our eyes to the facts.

We are glad, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has included Russia in his invitation, for there was some talk that he intended to exclude the Soviet from the London World Economic Conference. Without Russia no settlement can be complete, and it would have been sheer folly to exclude from a world conference such a vast country with its millions of population, throbbing with new life.

A WORLD DANGER.

Mr. Roosevelt, while asking the countries of the world to disarm according to the British plan,—which is only a palliative,—refuses to concede the demand of Germany for equal treatment. In case of break-down, he says, the world would know where "responsibility for failure lies," though we fail to see how Germany could be asked to agree to "stabilise" present conditions for all time.

At the same time, to allow Germany to arm herself according to her demands, would be dangerous to European peace, for, there is every justification for the belief that she has reverted to "Prussianism." As it is she has all the material ready for a world conflagration, except arms and ammunitions which, we are sure, she can prepare in very little time with her genius for war and her perfect technical equipment. Therefore, it is dangerous,—though on the face of it, inequitable,—to allow her to arm herself to the teeth, or even to allow her "equality" in armaments, and it is expecting too much of human toleration to suppose that the other great Nations will agree to it.

UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

Germany has refused to pay any more Reparations, because she is financially unable to do so. If she is financially bankrupt, and is unable to meet her external debt, for which she has already called a meeting of her creditors, how can she spend huge sums of money on re-arming herself? And against whom? There is no danger of Germany being attacked either by France, Poland or Russia unless the attack is wantonly provoked. Why then should she be allowed to create a new situation fraught with the greatest danger, not only to European peace, but to world peace?

What is more, there is at present a sort of stale-mate in the race for armaments; but, if Germany is allowed full freedom to arm herself, we shall witness afresh all that rivalry in armaments, which was the commonplace of pre-war days. Such a suicidal step ought to be prevented at all cost, both in the interest of the world and Germany herself. Such intervention might wound the "amour propre" of the new regime in Germany, which is out to undo the wrong done to her by the Versailles Treaty, but sentimental reasons alone cannot guide the European Nations. As long as Germany fails to exorcise the "Prussian" spirit, so long will it be necessary to keep her under surveillance.

INDIA'S BURDEN.

All the three questions—Moratorium, Disarmament and German demand for equality—are interdependent and cannot be solved by themselves. How is it possible to have any improvement in the economic condition of the world, when the Nations are bent upon spending lavishly on armaments? They are none of them able to pay their debts to America, but can afford themselves the luxury of spending a large part of their budgets on replenishing their stock of arms. Should there be real disarmament, India will stand to gain immensely unless Great Britain elects to do in India what she is prevented from doing in Europe. India wants all the money she can spare for her education, her industries, her social services, and her many other needs. They are all starved for want of funds, and this cannot go on for ever. The burden of armaments on this country is too great and unbearable, and requires to be lightened immediately.

Combating Communalism

The First Ittihad (Unity) Conference held at Cawnpore during the last week end, the efforts that are being made in the Punjab and elsewhere to bring about a communal settlement, Dr. Alam's anti-communal campaign, and various other efforts in the same direction are all indicative of popular determination to combat the evil of communalism. The attempts are most welcome and we hope they will be sustained by practical and well co-ordinated work. The Cawnpore conference, like Dr. Alam's League, does not attempt a specific political settlement, but seeks to promote communal harmony through co-operation in non-communal or non-religious spheres.

We do not know how far the League has progressed. It is to be hoped that Dr. Alam's uncertain health will not prevent his lieutenants from carrying on its activities. We note that, as a means of securing publicity and funds and also as an educative propaganda he has issued the first of a series of picture post-cards designed to bring home even to the man in the street the evil of communalism. The man in the street, however, is comparatively free from the evil. It is the special possession of the sophisticated few who find in communalism a serviceable pretext at present to advance their personal ends. However, picture post-cards are but a small part of the programme devised by Dr. Alam for his League's activities.

It is interesting to note that the programme recommended by Pandit P. N. Sapru is substantially similar to that suggested by Dr. Alam. It is to get together persons of different communities in spheres in which they can easily see and work for their identical interests, for instance, in trade unions, panchayats, co-operative societies, and generally in all those bodies in which the linking interests are non-religious. In the words of Mr. Sapru, the programme is to substitute "functional groups" in place of communal groups. It is a sound plan and has been recommended by several leaders before. But it requires much patient arduous toil, which scares away all those who expect quick results, generally as a means to some political results. That toil is all the more asiduous because it is not usually applauded by the public. But it is essential and India urgently needs thousands of missionaries silently to toil in cities and villages founding and managing workers and peasants' societies.

If care is taken that communalism is not smuggled into such societies by designing persons, these bodies will not only successfully combat communalism but will render a great and much needed service to the workers who are otherwise likely to be grievously exploited. It is much to be hoped, therefore, that, both in the interests of humanity and communal unity, the various anti-communal leagues and conferences will concentrate their best efforts on conducting workers and peasants' associations on thoroughly non-communal lines.

Press Views

They Are Responsible

We feel that if the present deadlock continues, the entire responsibility will belong not to Mahatmaji or the Congress but to those who in season and out of season profess their anxiety for the restoration of peace in the land. It was Lord Willingdon and his advisers who by their mishandling of the situation destroyed the Gandhi-Irwin pact. They have established the doctrine that India cannot be governed except by extraordinary methods and emergency laws. It is they who are now standing in the way of peace and an honourable understanding between India and England.—"Advance."

Without Their Host

The allegation has been made that Government desire to hold the ring for the Moderates, and do not wish the Congress to capture the reformed machinery of Government, if they can help it. We do not know how far the allegation is correct. But it must be confessed that the attitude of the Government towards the most reasonable and conciliatory offer of the Mahatma can lead to no other interpretation.

Government must, however, know that if that is their intention they are reckoning without the proverbial host. The Moderates have repeatedly announced that Gandhi and not they can deliver the goods, and that the new legislatures will not and cannot work unless Congress cooperation is won.—"National Call."

Live And Let Live

The passing of the Safe-guarding of Industries Act and the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Convention have brought Japan to a more sensible frame of mind. It is even suggested that Indian industrialists, instead of approaching the Government of India for protection should have negotiated with Japanese trade interests. If they had done that at the very beginning, we know what answer Japan would have given. The Japanese Consul-General, in the course of an interview, states that Indian manufacturers must be represented at the Conference of business men convened by the President of the Board of Trade. Everything points to the possibility of a satisfactory settlement being reached with Japan, restricting her imports into India. India's object is not the complete exclusion of Japan but the protection of her own industries which are on the verge of ruin on account of Japanese competition.—"Hindustan Times."

Still The Privy Council

The law, they say, is an ass. So, it required four courts to give a simple answer, "Yes" or "no," to the very important question, "Has a Mahomedan husband a right to beat his wife?" A Munsif of Dacca before whom a Mahomedan husband sued his wife for restitution of conjugal rights answered the question in the negative, on the wife pleading ill-treatment by the husband. But on appeal by the husband a Subordinate Judge held that "a slight chastisement and even beating to some extent is permissible under the Mahomedan law." The wife preferred a Second Appeal to the High Court and Mr. Justice Mukherjee set aside the decision of the Subordinate Judge. The husband again prefetred an appeal under the Letters Patent. His appeal, however, was dismissed and a final answer in the negative was given to the question. That a Mahomedan husband has no rigt under the law to beat his wife seems now to be settled once for all. But then there is the Privy Council still.—"A. B. Patrika."

TO CORRESPONDENTS

P. D. Pudamji.:—Please be good enough to communicate your address to this office.

"An Observer.":—Your letter is too long.

"Shocked":—The controversy is about Dinner Jackets, not naked backs.

"P. S. B.", "Indignant" "Let's All" and others:—We cannot publish all the letters we receive and in selecting those to be printed we aim to avoid, as far as possible, personalities and repetition of arguments and vulgarity.

IT'S YOUR GOLD WE WANT!

Why India's Interests Are Unique In The World

(BY R. J. MANEKSHAH.)

There is no subject on which Indian public opinion is so united and so strong as the continuous exports of gold from this country. But the Government of India have absolutely turned a deaf year to all these protests and criticisms, and only recently Sir Samuel Hoare coolly announced in Parliament that the Government has not the least intention of putting an embargo on these exports of gold from this country.

These exports started with a rise in the price of gold in September 1931 when England went off the gold standard, and have continued these two years making a total of more than Rs. 126 crores by now. They started at a time, when the Government of India were hard pressed and were unable to maintain the rupee exchange at 1s.-6d., and people doubted the capacity of the Government, to keep up the exchange any further at 1s.-6d.

THE RUPEE STABILISED.

But these exports relieved the Finance Member of all his difficulties in that regard and entirely changed the situation. The rupee, after England had gone off the gold standard was linked to the sterling at 1s.-6d. and had to be maintained at that level, and it was impossible to maintain the rupee at 1s.-6d. without the help of these gold exports, as the balance of trade was against this country.

The exports continued week by week and the Government of India bought sterling available easily in the market against these exports at 1s.-6.1|16d. and above and easily swelled their sterling reserve in London, and built up a strong sterling position. The present financial year started with an opening balance of £13.4 million. The purchases of sterling, since April last amounted to £4.6 million. So that out of the £21 million of ordinary requirements, the Secretary of State is already in funds for £18 million.

THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

The Government of India is determined, in spite of strong opposition of Indian public opinion, to maintain the rupee exchange at 1s.-6d. at all costs, and it is impossible to do the same without these gold exports from this country. According to our administrators, these exports are profitable for this country, even when England herself went off the gold standard to prevent further drain of gold and the Bank of England is at present buying gold every week and strengthening its gold reserves and America has put an embargo on the exports of gold to save its credit structure, and its banking system.

This argument, taken to its logical conclusion, is reduced to utter absurdity. India benefits economically by these gold exports, and the climax of India's economic prosperity will be reached when India is denuded of every ounce of her gold!

THEIR GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

It is these gold exports that have been instrumental in keeping the money market easy for such a long time past. It was no longer necessary to deflate the currency and keep up a high Bank rate in order to be able to buy sterling for the Home Charges, as the sterling was obtainable easily in the market against these gold exports.

The result has been a low bank rate and easy money with rise in the gilt-edge securities, and the Government of India claiming credit for this wonderful transformation and glorious achievement. President Roosevelt might speak in his address of the determination of America to save its gold resources and might take energetic measures to depreciate the dollar to raise the price level and to foster the American export trade, but the Government of India think otherwise.

No wonder, there is going to be a Financial Adviser to advise the future Federal Government and a Reserve Bank to see and make sure that there will be a continuity, without any break or tampering, in the present financial policy of the Government of India.

Frankly Speaking

IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

Britain has good reason to welcome the enunciation by the Government of India of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention.

The "Manchester Guardian Commercial," commenting on the step, observes:

This measure is of paramount importance to the Lancashire cotton industry, as well as to other British industries which have been suffering from the effects of Japanese competition. Though this step has been taken primarily to safeguard the interests of the Indian domestic industry it is almost bound to react favourably on Lancashire.

The "Guardian" puts it somewhat euphemistically. If and when action is taken against Japanese imports specifically, that by itself may or may not be primarily in the interests of India.

But taken together with the existing preference to Britain, any action against Japan must help Lancashire more than India.

STEMMING THE TIDE.

His Majesty's Government's refusal to accept any time limit to their Bill empowering the Provincial Governors to extend the life of the present legislatures shows that they have no idea yet how long they will take to inaugurate a new constitution in India.

Lord Irwin declares that Parliament is bound to deal with the question in the course of the year. If so, why does he not accept a year's or eighteen months' limit?

It is evident that Government do not wish to take the risk of the White Paper being denounced by the electorate in a general election.

Moreover they have found the present legislatures so serviceable that they would indefinitely postpone their dissolution.

Lord Ponsonby was taken in by these assurances and withdrew his amendment. If he knew the Indian Bureaucracy better he might not have been so ready to do so.

WELCOME TO "CONSULTEES."

Lord Linlithgow's welcome speech to the Indian "consultees" was more remarkable for what it discreetly omitted, than what it actually contained. He said nothing new.

The Indian delegates are free to ask questions to the witnesses, have access to documents and also participate in public discussion of Indian questions. These academical discussions are not going to further India's cause.

The only question is whether Indians will have a hand in the framing of the report, which will contain the real recommendations to be submitted to Parliament for its final acceptance.

There is little doubt that Indian delegates will be asked to stay out of the room when the Joint Parliamentary Committee takes important decisions.

EQUITABLE AND ACCEPTABLE.

It is a matter of gratification that the Punjab Communal settlement which was arrived at after so much trouble and preliminary discussion still holds good, and its authors are still very optimistic of its being accepted by that province.

A settlement of such a thorny question cannot be expected to be wholly satisfactory to all the parties concerned in it. There must be give and take, for it is impossible to decide claims on a strictly arithmetical basis.

There are some people, however, who are professional fault-finders, though they themselves are incapable of any practical solution. There are others who are rank communalists and who will never be satisfied unless their own community gets everything and others sacrifice everything.

The Punjab settlement is fairly equitable, and we see no sense in delaying matters. The settlement must be ratified as soon as possible and the way made clear for similar agreements in other provinces. The present is the most auspicious time for such a move.

Readers' Views

WILL THEY OBLIGE ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the letter which appears in your Paper of this date under the caption "Time to wake up", Mr. S. Nagasundaram makes a statement reading "I may state from my own personal experience in the various organizations that a set of persons and their henchmen have monopolised the management of the various organizations in Matunga, (South Indian, I hope), either together or in turns."

This is very deplorable and when read together with the statement, reading, "one is naturally inquisitive to know why the existing Office-bearers should indulge in canvassing for their own re-election", which appears in another letter in your Paper of the same date under the heading "New Blood Wanted" one is tempted to believe that Mr. Nagasundaram's charge, though of a very sweeping nature, is not altogether ill-founded.

Co-operative Credit Societies, genreally speaking, have already done more harm than good to society in general by causing annoyance and in nine cases out of ten inveterate enmity among people who were on the best of terms prior to becoming mutually involved in a Credit Society, and the harm will be greatly intensified if Office-bearers of such Societies are of a bent of mind to monopolise their offices.

The least that the existing office-bearers of the above Society can do to exonerate themselves from the suggestion of self-interestedness, is immediately to tender their resignations and further to decline to accept any Office even if elected by their henchmen, who will naturally be overwhelmingly present at the ensuing meeting to protect their masters' interests. Will they oblige?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO

Bombay, May 7.

VOTE FOR MERIT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is really amusing to read in your esteemed paper, the views of the South Indians living in Bombay on such a small affair as that of the South Indian co-operative Credit Society" at Matunga. It appears that this community realising its isolation in Bombay, has thought fit to establish its own Stores, Credit Societies and other associations for the betterment of its members.

It is now over ten years since the inception of these beneficial activities and I belive that those who founded them have really done a service to their brothers for having successfully worked it for many years.

Recently, many allegations have been levelled against the management of the "South Indian Consumers' Society," and that has been now replaced by a new body of members, who are expected to show some improvement over those whom they have thrown down. But practically from the view of an average member, nothing has been done, and to-day we find the same kind of stores (sometimes inferior) supplied without any advantage. Here is an example of "new blood" having been let in, but an ordinary man is not able to appreciate how he has improved his position by giving his vote to the present members. It will be said that the Stores Society has a bright future.

Similarly, the Credit Society affair has now come into prominence. One fails to understand the reasons for the canvassing of votes by any party, and it presupposes that the electorate though educated and consisting of employees, is still like the electorate of a municipality where votes can be purchased. It is disgusting for any party to treat all members as if they are silly men who vote one way or other at the behest of the wire-pullers.

I appeal to all concerned to leave the election to the good sense of the members to choose their own representatives, irrespective of any other consideration except merit and past services of the candidates concerned.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) PANKAJAM.

Bombay, May 17.

WHY IS SAPRU GROUP SO SILENT ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May we know:—

(1) Why is the Sapru group so studiously silent over Government of India's "No" to Gandhiji's sporting offer?

(2) Don't they consider Government attitude unwise, unhappy and indefensible?

(3) Have they not been loudest in their demand for the suspension of Civil Disobedience?

(4) And when it is suspended why are they keeping mum about Government of India's non-co-operation?

(5) Is this their superior statesmanship? Or their "Patent" Patriotism? Or their unconscious opportunism? Which is it, please? —Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA

FOR EUROPEANS ONLY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It has been announced in the "Times of India" that a special Carnival for Europeans only has been opened at the Breach Candy. I wonder why this is allowed only for Europeans in spite of the Commissioner of Police being so much against it that he actually stopped one in three days after a license had been given to an Indian gentleman in December last.

The pretext was that there was gambling going on which was actually not the case, but what about the present one where it is actually announced that gambling games such as darts, rifle ranges, etc. are going on. What are these if not gambling?

Is gambling allowed to Europeans and not to Indians? I should request the Police Commissioner to explain.—Your etc.,

'JUSTICE'

DO THEY PAY TAX ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the advertisements appearing in your contemporary at B. B. the admission to the Breach Candy Carnival is Re 1. No mention is made of entertainment tax, presumably there is none. Has a new ordinance been enacted for the purpose.—Yours, etc.,

THE BLACK.

INJUSTICE TO SINDHIS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The great firm known as Tata Construction Company, with its head-office at Bombay, is carrying on its activities all over India and it is a matter of pride that the Company is doing this with considerable credit to itself.

"Subsidiaries" of the Company have been working in Sindh under the names of "The All India Construction Works" and "The Hindustan Construction Works" with their Head-Offices for Sindh at Karachi, and of "The Hume Pipe Works" with offices at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur.

The patronage bestowed upon these firms by the Public Works and the Sukkur Barrage Departments; by Municipalities, Local Boards and by private firms and individuals in Sindh is very substantial, I believe. But it is so disappointing to find that, although they have had and are having quite enormous business in different lines, they are employing little or no Sindhi talent for their executive, supervisory or clerical work in Sindh.

The province of Sindh can furnish any number of well-qualified and competent Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Accountants and Clerks. It is a well established principle that the tract where a Company is permanently established, local talent, unless it be unavailable, has a large claim to participation in its management, supervision and office work. It is generally more economical and paying but even if owing to special conditions certain local talent has to be more highly paid for, justice and fairness demand that it should not be left out in the cold, particularly as there remains a good counterbalancing advantage arising from possession of local knowledge with its attendaint facilities to deal with men and things.

With regard to Sindhi Engineers, Supervisors, Mistris and Clerks, we have the testimony of the most competent judges that they have the qualities that make for high efficiency and excellent execution — intelligence, ability, industry and resourcefulness.

May I, therefore, appeal to the parent firm in Bombay and the Managements of its subsidiaries in Sindh to do justice to Sindh workers by taking them up in as large numbers as practicable.—Your etc.,

DAYARAM PARSRAM MIRCHANDANI

Hyderabad, Sindh, May 14.

Some More Questions About Cornaglia's

Can Moslems And Jews Trade In Pork, Ham And Bacon ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I be permitted to ask a few questions in connection with the Evening Dress controversy in a Bombay Restaurant.

I think that the pros and cons of the dress question have been well discussed, and that the consensus of opinion is in favour of making this a purely optional affair. The fact that this restaurant is situated in Bombay where the climate does not always favour dressing in that conventional style; where the majority of people who patronise such a place are Indians, and where there is undoubtedly a healthy revolt against the absurd convention that one is only considered respectable if he is in evening dress, should make the management of this restaurant think seriously before insisting on this etiquette.

In the long run their own interest and experience will indicate to them what to do, and I have no doubt that they will adopt the wiser course of falling in line with popular wishes.

Regarding the problem of the importation of frozen food stuffs to Bombay and the determination not to use a single local product, I must say that it is an unwise move. The Bombay public prefer fresh food and our markets provide enough of fresh provisions to satisfy the most fastidious. Some frozen foodstuffs may have some advantages over local products, but on the whole I think that fresh provisions are in every respect more palatable and desirable.

Who knows where these products come from and under what condition the live stock were before being slaughtered? What supervision was exercised during dispatch and in what condition they reached India. Many people in this country, rightly or wrongly dislike frozen food. One thing is certain, with all the care employed to ensure preservation, frozen products can never taste like fresh provisions. They have not the same nutritive value and lack the natural flavour and vitamins that are found in fresh stock.

From a patriotic point of view, would Indians despise the products of their own country in preference for foreign goods?

I would lastly ask a question which some may consider a delicate one, yet it is very important from an ethical and moral point of view. Are a Jew and Muslim doing the right thing from a religious standpoint in providing ham and bacon for people? Does a Mahomedan, who has been to Mecca to perform the Haj not feel conscience stricken when he violates one of the great principles of Islam. And about the Jew does he realise that Moses must be turning in his grave to see a Jew, who should abhor the very name of pork, providing this daily in his menu for a number of people. How do the Mahomedans and Jews of Bombay like this, and what do they think about it?—Yours, etc.,

"EPICURE."

Bombay, May 17.

ALL EUROPEAN ON INDIAN SOIL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In defending the recent policy of Cornaglias, "Dish Washer" in your issue of yesterday's date says:

"(3) Cornaglias would be shocked to see Indians in pugrees, duglas and dhoties doing the fox-trot or the "rumber" on the best ball-room floor in the East."

But in contrast I am told Lucifer, who once attended a dansant in this best ball-room, was horrified beyond recovery at the very glimpse of Paris fashions worn by ladies and was prompted to issue strict instructions to all the female inhabitants of hell to refrain from aping so demoralising, half-naked a costume.

"Dish Washer' and the management of Cornaglias who are undoubtedly ailing from acute anglomania are aware that Indians in their own shocking costume as defined, seldom or never take part, in fox or horse-trot and may desire admission to behold the featherless birds floating in the arms of "Dinner Jackets." If the management of this Indian owned concern are so antipathetic to Indian food-stuffs, colour and attire and anticipate replacing their present staff of Goan waiters by idling Europeans, it is a matter for wonder that they do not also contemplate removal of their premises from the undesirable Indian soil and place it high in the air in order to make everything unmistakably European!

Should such be their project, will our self-respecting Indians keep away from this alpine establishment and thus help its early departure for aerial destination? Such an altruistic act would surely save our Indian national dress which is our pride of decency from further unwarranted attack and slight.—Yours, etc.,

"TOMAHAWK."

TOO MANY SAFEGUARDS

Kerala Muslims Demand Modification Of W. P. In Jt. Committee

CALICUT, May 14.

The Kerala Muslim Conference reassembled to-day at the Shajehan Hall with Sir Mahomed Habibullah in the chair to discuss resolutions drafted at the Subjects Committee meeting last night. Mr. B. Pocker M.L.C. moved the first resolution relating to the White Paper which was seconded by Khan Sahib K. Kunhamed Koya and supported by Mr. Yakub Hassan and Mr. T. M. Moidu, MLCs and Mr. K. Uppi Sahib, MLA and was unanimously adopted.

The resolution ran: "In the opinion of this Conference the White Paper is disappointing halting in its broad outlines retrograde in essential matters and overloaded with safeguards and reservations and displays an attitude of absence of trust and lack of confidence in those on whom power is sought to be conferred.

OVERWEIGHTED.

Moreover, abong other things under the proposed constitution, the security services and the executive officers of the Federal and Provincial Governments would still be recruited and protected by Parliament, the Army would still remain under the undivided control of Parliament the British Army would continue to be in India for many years and the heads of Government would be invested with great powers and would be given means of giving effect to those powers. This Conference fervently hopes that the Joint Parliamentary Committee in consultation with the Indian Delegation will so modify the scheme as to be acceptable to India.

PLEA FOR MODIFICATION.

In view of the extreme dissatisfation of Muslims this Conference demands radical changes on the following lines:

(1) The provinces should be immediately granted the largest measure of fiscal administrative and legislative autonomy.

(2) The excessive powers to be vested in the Governor should be curtailed.

(3) The provincial ministers should be fully responsible to the Legislature and should hold office only so long as they enjoy the confidence of the house.

(4) The provincial Governments should have effective control over Imperial and complete control over provincial and other services.

(5) The powers of the Governor-General should be curtailed.

(6) The High Courts should be an exclusively provincial subject. The appointment of the High Court Judges should be by His Majesty on the recommendation of the provincial Governors.

(7) Fundamental safeguards for the protection of personal laws education and culture of Muslims should be incorporated in the constitution."—A. P.

REPRESSION IN IDAR

Dewan Determined To Crush Prajakiya Mandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have rendered a useful service to the unhappy subjects of Idar State by publishing in a recent issue of your valued paper, an article from a member of the Idar State R. T. C. Events are happening rapidly in the said State and I hope, you will kindly spare some space in your valued paper for this letter.

The present Dewan Mr. Bhandari, it appears, has been ordered by His Highness to crush the premier political organisation—the Idar Prajakiya Mandal and in order to keep himself safe in his post he seems to have decided to carry out His Highness' said order, and hence his various repressive measures.

The public at large may not be aware that, although there is good deal of discontent, there is practically no agitation in the State itself. There are no meetings and no processions. There is neither any no-tax campaign nor any movement for non-cooperation or civil disobedience. As a matter of fact the local people are too meek, submissive and illiterate to carry on any movement. The only agitation that is carried on at present is the one by the Idar Prajakiya Mandal through the press and public platforms and the issuing of pamphlets.

The Mandal extended to the Dewan its hand of co-operation but the Dewan after some time chose not to reply to the Mandal's letters. The Mandal sought an interview with the Dewan and His Highness but both refused to grant any interview. The present agitation is thus forced on the Mandal by the Dewan who is now trying to overowe the subjects by publishing verbatim the Criminal Law Amendment Act 14 of 1908 in the State Gazette.

The Dewan has not stopped at this only. He has invested the State Magistrates with extra powers and it is said that departmental circulars are issued to the police to arrest and detain without warrant any one suspected to be connected with the activities of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, Idar Khedut (Agriculturist) Mandal and Idar Prajakiya Parishad. This is nothing short of Ordinance Rule.

It is heard that the police are moving heaven and earth to crush the Mandal but their difficulty is that the Idar Prajakiya Mandal has its headquarters at Bombay and most of the workers reside in Bombay and therefore the question of jurisdiction comes in their way. I assure the Dewan and His Highness the Maharaja Saheb that their attempts to crush the Mandal are bound to fail and that, so long as there is one single Idarite living, the Mandal will live and work for the uplift of the poor Idar subjects as it has been doing since its time of its formation in 1925.

The Dewan must realise that the days of autocracy are gone and that unless he mends his autocratic ways, discontent won't disappear.—Yours, etc.,

AN IDARITE.

NEW MAGISTRATE

Mr. Coelho has been appointed as the new Presidency Magistrate of Dadar Court.

DONT SPEAK OF IT !

We have been requested to publish the following from the Publicity Officer, Idar State:—

"Under the auspices of the Idar Khedut Mandal, a meeting of the Kheduts of Idar was held on the 14th instant in the Samarth Maharaj Dharmashala, when a resolution was passed condemning those who were villifying the Dewan Mr. Bhandari.

"The resolution further stated that the Diwan Saheb was a sympathetic Officer, always prompt in attending to the complaints of the farmers.

"The meeting whilst expressing its full confidence in His Highness as well as in the Dewan, Mr. Bhandari, requested the Bombay workers not to write or speak anything in future on behalf of the local Kheduts."

MURDER FOR MARRIAGE

Delhi Nurse Decoyed And Done To Death By Gang

LURE OF JEWELLERY

Approver Throws Light On Conspiracy: Accused To Hang

NEW DELHI, May 15.

The terrible story as to how a youngman raised money in order to marry a rich woman was narrated in the court of the Sessions Judge in a case, in which two men and a woman appeared as accused.

On 27th September last, a nurse named Sharifan, practising in Delhi suddenly disappeared. After vigorous investigation the police arrested one Shatabuddin, his wife Bashir Zamani Begum, his brother-in-law, Abdul Qaddus and one Abbas Ali.

The last named turning approver deposed that after a conspiracy with the other accused he brought on 27th September last Mst. Sharifan to Shatabuddin's house ostensibly for professional attendance on his wife. When the nurse entered the latter's house, she was strangled to death by Shatabuddin and his brother-in-law, Abdul Qaddus, deprived her of all the jewellery, wrapped in a gunny bag and interred her.

With the money obtained by the sale of the jewellery, Shatabuddin wanted to marry one Mst. Zoher who according to Shatabuddin owned property worth abut 40,000.

The Sessions Judge found Shatabuddin guilty under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to death.

All others were acquitted.—A. P.

I. L. CONFERENCE PERSONNEL

SIMLA, May 17.

A communique has been issued regarding the personnal of the Indian Delegation to the 17th Session of the International Labour Conference, which will open at Geneva on the eighth of June.

Government Delegates are Sir Atul Chatterjee, Member of the Council of India in London, and Mr. A. D. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Labour Office, Bombay.

Advisers to the government delegates are Mr. A. Dibidin of India Office, London, and Mr. K. R. Menon, ICS Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in London.

The employers delegate will be the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Member of the Council of State.

The workers delegate will be Mr. Aftab Ali, General Secretary to the Indian Seamans Union, Calcutta. Mr. K. R. Menon will act as secretary to the delegation.—A. P.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN ANDHRA

Three Wells Thrown Open In Bezwada Village

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, May 15.

Vigorous propaganda for the uplift of the Harijans has been launched in the West Kistna District. The District has been divided into firkas and responsible workers are in charge of each firka.

On Sunday a dinner party was arranged in the Harijan quarters of Padamati Lanka, a village three miles away from Bezwada, in which Savarnas and Avarnas of about 200 took part.

In the evening a public meeting was held with Mr. A. Kaleswar Rao in the chair. Speeches were made exhorting the audience to blot out untouchability from Hinduism. Speakers included Dr. Arunachaladas, a Harijan Ayurvedic doctor, and two other Harijans. In this village three wells were thrown open to the Harijans.

PUCCA BLEACHING

RUGBY, May 17.

Wool Industries Research Association has discovered a new method of bleaching which is not accompanied by deterioration in colour. The new process has now been established commercially under all conditions and its success has been confirmed by practical tests made at home, in India and Australia. All forms of white goods made from wool to which it has applied are now being marketed.—B.O.W.

HUGE STRUCTURE BLOWN OFF BY FIERCE GALE

Parsi Tenants Seized With Panic But None Injured Sleater Road Accident

A huge structure composed of nearly one hundred galvanised iron sheets with iron bearms, protecting the terace of a five storied building at Sleater Road, Bombay, was blown off in a fierce gale on Wednesday afternoon, and crashed into another two storied building accross the road.

MASONRRY WORK COLLAPSES.

The entire structure after being carried across the 30 feet road landed on the roof of the two storied building with terrific noise. Along with the structure the masonry work around the terrace also collapsed and stones and cement work were hurled to the ground.

PANIC PREVAILS.

The Parsi tenants of the two storied building known as the Crawford Mansion were seized with panic and raised screams as they saw the iron sheets being carried like twigs in the air and crashing into the building from all directions.

TENANTS PANICK STRICKEN.

Several sheets dashed against the railings on the first floor causing damage to the walls and railings. The roof of the building was practically covered with iron sheets and heavy beams. Even the ground floor of the building suffered damage.

NONE INJURED.

Fortunately at the time of the accident—at about 3 p.m.—the road was practically deserted and although some of the beams and stones crashed on to the road none was injured. The occupants of Crawford Mansion similarly escaped injuries.

BAMBOO BARRICADE.

Mr. Steele, Station Officer, of the Gowalia Tank, Fire Brigade, who heard the report of the crash from his bungalow rushed to the scene with his men and fire engine and immediately erected a bamboo barricade on the road to prevent pedestrians running any risk as part of the masonry work of the five storied building was liable to collapse.

He also got the roof of Crawford Mansion cleared of the iron sheets. The firemen acted with great promptitude and pressed back crowds which had gathered to witness the accident.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE.

The fivei storied building which is known as Petit Mansion as well as Crawford Mansion suffered a total damage estimated at Rs. 3,000.

SLIGHT NAUSEA PERSISTS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, May 17.

The Official Bulletin issued this evening from "Parna-Kuti" shows little change in Mahatmaji's condition, but enquiries go to show that, it is not in any way more alarming than it was on the third day of the fast.

SLIGHT NAUSEA.

At 9 p.m. to-night Gandhiji had taken one pint of water without much difficulty and nausea, which was prominent during the afternoon was very slight at 9. According to the Doctors attending on him, there should not be any cause for anxiety.

Gandhiji spent a comparatively good evening, and for half an hour he was taken to the terrace, where he sat up twice with the help of his attendant to drink water. Later, prayers were said inside the room and usual songs by Gopal Gayan Samaj party were sung.

MARATHI SONGS.

For the past two days Gandhiji is interested in knowing the meanings of the Marathi songs beforehand so that he might follow them well while they are being sung.

Gandhiji, who chants Ramnam all through, enjoys the music very much more so, when he knows the real meaning of those devotional songs, which describe God Almighty.

OPTIMISTIC.

It is the opinion of the Doctors and inmates of "Parna Kuti" that Gandhiji can pass the remaining ten days without any complications, as his system has got accustomed to the fast. Even during the 1924 fast at Delhi, when he was exerting himself every day of the fast by dictating statements and articles, Gandhiji till the end had no complication and without any apparent trouble came out of the ordeal successfully.

LOSES 11 POUNDS.

Gandhiji has so far lost eleven pounds in weight, to-day the same being 91lbs. It appears, Gandhiji was in deep contemplation the whole day long, and Devidas said that he never saw Gandhiji before in such deep contemplation. Now and then Gandhiji remembers some friends and calls Devadas and asks him to write to them.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

POONA, May 17.

An official bulletin issued from the "Parna Kuti" at 4 p.m. says:

"Gandhiji spent another fairly good day. Nausea, however, persists and makes it difficult for him to drink the prescribed quantity of water.

"Otherwise his condition is satisfactory."—A.P.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Accused Charged With Manufacture Of Explosives

NEW DELHI, May 17.

Gajanan Sadashiv Potdar and Viswanath Vaishampayan, both of whom figured as accused formerly in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, were ordered, to-day, to stand their trial at the Sessions by Mr. E. S. Lewis, Special Magistrate. They were charged under Sec. 4B of the Explosive Substances Act for the manufacture of explosives.

Potdar has been granted bail on medical grounds.

The case for the prosecution was that Potdar and Vaishampayan together with other members of a revolutionary party decided to manufacture explosives at Gwalior in the house of the first accused.

It was stated that Vaishampayan procured apparatus for the purpose and purchased locally the necessary ingredients. They succeeded in preparing picric acid after two unsuccessful attempts.

They also manufactured fulminate of mercury of percussion caps and three tin bombs.

The magistrate holding that there was 'prima facie' evidence against both the accused committed them to the sessions.—A. P.

BIMETALLISM FOR WORLD

Hull Fears Precipitation Will Tei Delegates' Hands

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Opposition of the State Department to any legislation which will tie the hands of the American Delegates to the World Economic Conference on the Silver Question has been expressed by Mr. Hull in communication to the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee which is considering a resolution in favour of International bimetallism agreement on 16/1 basis.—Reuter.

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CHINESE TURKISTAN UNDER REBEL REGIME

(Continued from page 1.)

ers but the situation soon passed beyond the control of Chinese authorities who suffered severely themselves and soon ceased to be in a position to afford protection from mob violence to any foreigners who had remained in towns.

WARNINGS IGNORED

It appears, however, that as long ago as February 20th British Consul-General had warned British Aksakal at Yarkhand, Karghalik and elsewhere that British subjects in Sinking Province were entirely under Chinese protection and that should that protection fail, the position would become uncertain. He advised all British subjects, therefore, to consider in good time measures for safety of their person and property.

It appears that those who suffered at Kharghalik and Posgam had disregarded this warning.

TUNGAN RISING

A Simla communique issued by the Foreign and Political Department under date April 19 stated:

"The latest news from Kashgar confirms the reports that have already been received regarding the rebellion in Sinkind Province. The rebellion which started as a rising of the Tungans and Turkies against the Chinese rulers of Sinkiang, has now spread to a region south of Kashgar, where the rebels have so far advanced as Yarkand which is now threatened

PEASANTS' RISING.

A peasant rising is also reported in the area immediately adjoining Kashgar. The Chinese authorities have, at the request of the British Consul-General, taken such measures as are possible to safeguard British lives and property, and the reports indicate that the rebellion is not at present, in any way, directed against the foreigners living in the province. It is feared, however, that the Chinese have temporarily lost control in the portion of the Province and there are reports that some Hindu shop-keepers have lost their lives in rioting, which has taken place in some of the towns.

Owing to the difficulties of communication with Kashgar no definite information is at present available as to the loss of life and property, but reports still unconfirmed indicate that 9 Hindus were killed in Posgam and Karghalikh and one in Goma where property of the British subjects was also looted."

S. AFRICA GOES TO POLLS

General Election, Sequel Formation Of Coalition Govt.

CAPETOWN, May 17.

The general election is proceeding throughout the Union of South Africa as a sequel to the recent formation of the Coalition Government in which the old Nationalist Government headed by General Hertzog and the Opposition, South African party, headed by General Smuts have joined forces.

There are only 72 contests as the remainder of the constituencies have returned members unopposed.

It is anticipated that the new Government will be able to reckon on the solid support of 135 members out of the House of 150

Women are voting for the first time at the General Election.—Reuter's Special.

WHEN THEFT IS NOT THEFT

MADRID, (By Mail.)

A man who stole food in order to give it away to the poor has just been freed by a judge in Barcelona.

The arrested man had been brought to Court charged with stealing six stones of bread from a backer's shop. Evidence revealed that he had distributed the bread among the unemployed of the City. So the judge ordered his release.—Reuter.

CASTE-HINDUS TAKE TO BROOMS

Practical Demonstration At Sheikhupura

SHEIKHUPURA, (By Mail.)

The public of Sheikhupura had a great surprise this morning when they found the Hindu gentry including some men known for their wealth and influence engaged in cleaning the streets of the old town and the mundi.

About twenty caste Hindus snatched the brooms from the Municipal scavengers and after removing the filth from the roads and the gullies carried the sweepings to the dust-bins.

The Singh Sabha invited Harijans to-day to bring "prasad" of "halva" for distribution among the Sat Sang gathered in the main Gurudwara on the auspicious occasion of the first day of the new month.—A. P.

FIRST IMPRESSION IN PARIS

Eternal Gulf Between France And Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, May 17.

Political quarters' first impression on Chancellor Hitler's speech was moderation of tone and evident desire to please President Roosevelt, Mr. MacDonald and M. Mussolini. It is considered that Herr Hitler has taken the cue offered by President Roosevelt and preferred finessing to table thumping, but it is felt that gulf between French and German disarmament positions is as wide as ever.—Reuter.

PICTURES FROM PARNAKUTI: PHOTO OF "BAPU" FASTING

EARTHQUAKE ROCKS LAHORE

People's Activities Dislocated For Few Minutes

LAHORE, May 17.

Severe earthquake shock shortly after three in the afternoon caused sudden dislocation of people's activities, especially those living in buildings with wooden ceilings, which creaked ominously.

The occupants ran out into the streets, while the buildings and tenements rocked for half a minute.

Work was brought to a standstill in several magisterial courts and even at the High Court where Magistrates and counsel peremptorily left the Court rooms.

Normal activities were resumed after a few minutes.—A.P.

PROGRESS OF HINDI IN TRAVANCORE

Govt. Encouragement Gives Impetus

TRIVANDRUM, May 14.

Statistics relating to the progress in Travancore of the movement for the popularisation of Hindi upto September, 1932, are now available.

Hindi prachar work was started in North Travancore about eleven years ago and soon after a beginning was also made in South Travancore. It is estimated that from 1922 to 1932 more than 5,000 people took to the study of Hindi in the State and that about half the number appeared for the Hindi examinations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. There were thirty-five teachers and 1,460 pupils engaged in the study of Hindi in September last, the number of women pupils being over 300. These figures, given by the Secretary of the Travancore Branch of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha are however stated to be incomplete as reports from some workers have not been received.

GOVT. ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Government of Travancor, it is interesting to recall here, have accepted Hindi as an optional subject, to be taught in schools in which there is a demand for its teaching.

According to the returns of the 1931 Census, the number of persons in Travancore whose mother tongue is Western Hindi (which included Hindi and Urdu) is 5,552, which gives a proportion of about nine per 10,000 of the aggregate population of Travancore 721 persons returned western Hindi as a subsidiary language and analysing these figures, the Census Commissioner, observes that they consist of 504 Malaylis, 179 Tamilians and 38 others. He adds: "Evidently the Malayalis take to the study of Hindi more largely than the other communities. If the enthusiasm now shown in the study of Hindi does not turn out to be a passing phenomenon, and if the propaganda that is being carried on is persisted in, the number of men and women who can speak Hindi will undoubtedly show a substantial increase at the next Census. But in spite of the best efforts it is doubtful whether Hindi will attain the position of the lingua franca of Travancore in the near future."—A. P.

"WEEKLY" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Bezwada Journal Could Not Pay Security

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, May 15.

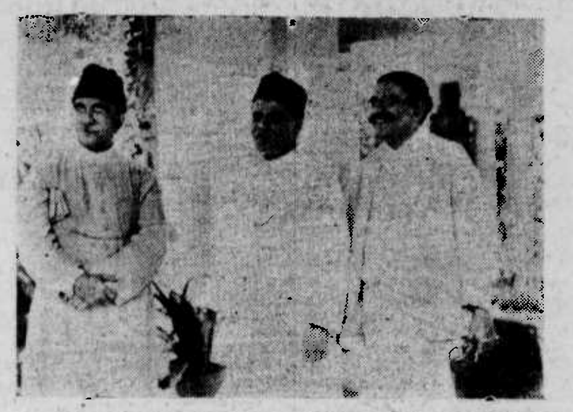
The District Magistrate, Kistna, demanded Rs. 200/- as security from the "Sunday News", the local English weekly, under the Press Act in respect of an article published in its issue dated 12th March last, which, it is alleged, is seditious.

The security not being paid, the papere did not come out on Sunday as usual.

NADIR SHAH ORDERS OLD SHRINE'S REPAIR

QUETTA, May 17.

Information has also been received here that under orders from King Nadir Shah repairs to the ancient shrine of Haji Mirkhan Kotak in Koh Krasan in Ghilzai country have been undertaken. Arrangements are also being made for repair of the Kandhar-Chaman Road particularly between Afghanistan River and Spin Baldak. Working parties have already commenced repairs on this section.—A. P.



Drs. Ansari, Patel and Gilder who attend to Gandhiji's health.

Sjt. Aney, the Ag. Congress President arriving at "Parnakuti" to see Mahatmaji.

First picture taken of Gandhiji after he commenced the Fast, by our staff photographer.

Lady Thackersey, Gandhiji's hostess during his Fast, and owner of "Parnakuti."

Dr. Khanolkar, the Ag. Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital, who examined Gandhiji's blood, has certified that it is in good condition.

Dr. B. C. Roy who is being called from Calcutta to attend on Gandhiji.

Dr. Dinshaw Mehta, nature cure specialist, is constantly massaging Gandhiji.

Pt. Harihara Sharma and Bal Kalelkar (son of Kaka Kalelkar), two of Mahatmaji's attendants.

STORM SWEEPS OVER RATNAGIRI

Bombay Steamer Service Disorganised

RATNAGIRI, May 17.

A storm is sweeping over Ratnagiri since last night.

Steamer service from and to Bombay is disorganised. Mango dealers are in great anxiety as thousands of mango-parcels are held up.

Customs authorities have hoisted storm cautionary sign. The sky is overcast with thunder, lightning and strong south-easterly winds.

The weather is monsoonish and seas are rough.—A.P.

JUTE RULES STEADY IN CALCUTTA MARKET

Securities Maintain Firmness

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The Jutes ruled steady with only a limited business passing.

In Coals a small turnover resulted at about the last level.

Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature.

Teas were firm.

Securities also were firm.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3-1/2 per cent. New Loan 92/8; 3-1/2 per cent. Paper 81/15; 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 94/2; 4-1/2 per cent. Loan 1955/60 102 small lot: 5 per cent. Loan 1933/34 104/1. 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100/10.

COTTON:—Muir Mills 243/6.

COALS:— Amalgamated 13/8; Bengal 215 small lot; Raneegunge 30/2; Seebpore 14/4.

JUTES:—Albion 260; Alliance 220 small lot; Anglo-India 362 small lot; Auckland 194 small lot; Belvedere 382 small lot; Bally 157; Empire 39/8 small lot; Fort Gloster 510; Gourepore 335 small lot; Howrah 50/11; Hukumchand 192; Hooghly pref. 17; Kanknarrah 111/8; small lot; Kamarhatty 482; Lansdowne 154/8 small lot; Lothian 280 small lot; National 243 small lot; Orient 221 small lot; Presidency 6/8; Reliance 72; Standard 342 small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corporation 8/10; Bengal Chemical pref. 14/4; Bengal Telephone ordy. 16/2; Bengal Telephone pref. 13/14; Triton Insurance 168; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 51; Indian Wood Product 28/4; Bengal Paper 67/8; Midnapore Zemindary 62/8 small lot; Port Shipping 11/8.

SUGAR:—Basti 253/8; Carew & Co. 17/12; Champaran 29/4; Murree Brewery 160; New Savan 18/12; Ryam 50/8.

TEAS:—Bishnath 20,14 small lot; Dawracherra 8/8; East India 12/8; Hasimara 30/12; Hantapara 305; Naga Hills 10/4; Sapol 9/2.

DEBENTURES:—4 per cent. Port Trust Debentures 1975 91.—A.P.

GURDASPUR ACCUSED FILE APPEAL

State Alleged Intention To Loot Treasuries, Pure Invention.

LAHORE, May 17.

Alleged conspiracy to commit dacoities, kill Government officers, manufacture explosives and loot Government treasuries with Gurdaspur as centre, in which connection 14 young men were recently sentenced at Gurdaspur from thirteen to three years, was recalled, when appeals on behalf of five of them were filed at the High Court to-day.

The grounds of appeal "inter-alia" are that the approver's confession was obtained by pressure, that there was no convincing proof of conspiracy and that the alleged intention to loot treasuries was pure invention.

When some accused were arrested, bombs, sticks of gelignite, tubes of guncotton, percussion caps, powder and fuses are alleged to have been recovered from their houses.—A.P.

AMRAOTI VYAYAM SHALA'S NICE WORK

Training Youths As Soldier Of To-morrow

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 17.

The Physical Training Camp of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal began on the 1st of May Since then regular working is going on.

In spite of the prescribed admission for 150 cadets the management had to admit a number of 210 cadets inclusive of 18 lady cadets—a special feature of this Camp.

The cadets are divided into nine groups including one special for women. Every troup is led by one Chief troup leader and his three assistants. There is one Chief Inspector for every subject assisted by four subordinates. The whole number of troup leaders, instructors and other workers of subsidiary branches amounts to 115.

All the cadets have been enrolled as the soldiers of the Civic Defence Force and though this Camp is predominently meant for Physical Training, a considerable course of Military Training is also instructed.

The general health of the Camp is not good though the temperature is comparatively low. There are major complaints of fever and stomach ache and a number of minor complaints of constipation, throat conjes... etc.

BALUCHIS RESENT EDUCATION

Make Hijrat To Afghanistan From Persia

QUETTA, May 17

Reports have been received of a large number of Baluch families from Sistan into Afghanistan. No authentic reasons for that are available, but it is believed that the Baluchies resented the new laws regarding education, land settlement and other reforms, which have been introduced by the Persian Government.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S DISCIPLE ENTERS 2nd WEEK OF FAST

CHANDPUR, May 17.

Mr. Maheshchandra Dutta, aged 70, has entered second week of fast in sympathy with Gandhiji. He is extremely weak, pulse beat being hundred per minute. All efforts to persuade him to terminate his fast have proved abortive. He has taken no bath since the commencement of fast. He is an ardent disciple of Gandhiji and was imprisoned on several occasions in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.—A. P.

CHINESE AMAZONS TO FIGHT JAPS!

400 Women With Sword & Gun March Towards Front.

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

An amazing army of 400 armed Amazons has suddenly turned up in Tongshan in Hopeh Province. These Chinese women soldiers are armed with a sword and a short gun. They are sturdy-looking and wear men's uniforms.

Somewhat taciturn in manner they have refused to reveal to what unit they belong, but it is believed that they will leave shortly for the Hsifongkou front.—Reuter.

JEWS' ANCIENT TEMPLE UNCOVERED

JERUSALEM, (By Mail).

Foundations of Synagogue dating from about 1,400 years ago have been uncovered in a village on Mount Carmel, above Haiga. The remains include a musaic pavement showing a Zodiac, a vine trellis with birds, two candlesticks and two inscriptions in Hebrew characters. Only two-thirds of the foundations of the Synagogue could be unovered as a number of modern houses had been built over the remainder.—Reuter.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ DOING WELL

No Ear Complaint; Mahatma's Grandson Also Better

(From A Correspondent.)

ALMORA, May 17.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's ear was examined this morning by Dr. Khazanchand, T. B. Expert. After two weeks' treatment the condition of ear is very satisfactory. The discharge has completely stopped. The inflamation of the mastoid has subsided and there is no pain. His general condition has also improved.

After giving the necessary instructions regarding diet and exercise the doctor then examined Mrs. Bajaj for the complaint of palpitation of heart. There was no organic defect found in the heart and the trouble has detected as merely functional.

Syt. Prabhwudas Gandhi, grandson of Mahatmaji, who was a tuberculosis suspect and has been under the treatment of Dr. Khazanchand for a long time has improved. Seth Jamnalal asked if Syt. Prabhudas could marry. Dr. Khazanchand gave his consent. Sethji left for Shallashram after opening the Murlimanohar temple for Harijans.

ANCIENT RED INDIAN CIVILIZATION

Traces Of Capital Found In Mexico Jungles

MEXICO CITY, (By Mail.)

The discovery and exploration of a 1200-year old capital of the Mayan Empire, whose ruins are described as being "fabulously rich" has been reported by Senor Enrique Juan Palacios, an archaeologist in the Department of Education. Senor Palacios was sent to the ruins, those of Calakmul, when scientists of the Carnegie Institute reported the discovery of the ancient city to the Federal Government. He says that Calakmul is one of the oldest and perhaps the largest of the ancient Mayan capitals found in the Mayan peninsula.

Because dense jungle growth impedes the work of exploration, the archaeologist explained, it is impossible to determine the true extent of the remains, but he said that he saw 15 pyramids and a large number of obelisks, together with hundreds of pillars and slabs of stone forming a labyrinth of smaller structures.

EXPERT CARVING

He said the carving on the pyramids and obelisks was of exquisite and expert design and workmanship. The ruins are about 231 miles south of the city of Campeche, in an entirely uninhabited region, and are extremely difficult to reach. Senor Palacios expressed the opinion that the city was one of those reported by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh when he made an exploration flight over that stretch of the jungle 3 years ago. Leaders of the Carnegie expedition who have been excavating at Chicenitza, Yucatan, have sought Calakmul as the site of an older Mayan civilisation. The Mayans were a wandering tribe, and frequently abandoned well built cities when they wanted to move on and lay out a new community in the heart of the tropical jungle.—Reuter.

LABOUR LEADERS AT LOGGERHEADS

Controversy Over Election Of Office-Bearers

LAHORE, May 18.

In connection with the recent controversy over the election of office-bearers of the North Western Railway Union, Dr. Shujaullah, who claims to be the Vice-President of the Union, filed a suit to-day in the court of M. Maqbul Ahmed, Sub-Judge, on behalf of the Union against Messrs. P. N. Kaul, Ram Avtar and Beharilal who claim to be the President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Union respectively praying that a permanent injunction be granted that the above named three persons be restrained from acting on behalf of the Union as they had got nothing to do with the Union.

The Sub-Judge after the preliminary hearing, issued a temporary injunction restraining the respondents from acting on behalf of the Union and further directed them to appear in his court on 17th June.

It may be recalled that originally Diwan Chaman Lal, Dr. Shujaullah and M. A. Khan were the president, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Union respectively, but later on a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union declared their election as null and void and filled up those vacancies by Messrs. P. N. Kaul, Ram Avtar and Behari Lal. Since then a controversy has been going on and this suit is an offshoot of that controversy.—A. P.

HOW "CAPITAL" CAME INTO BEING

Marx Read 1485 Books Before Writing It.

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

An exact reproduction of the little room in Kensington in which Karl Marx wrote "Capital" and in which he died, has been constructed in the Marx and Engels Museum here, in connection with the celegrations of the fiftieth anniversary of Marx's death.

While preparing, to write "Capital," it is relate', Marx read 1,485 books. All these volums are on the shelves of the model study so that the visitor can fellow the consecutive development of his thought. Documents and newspapers which littered the tables of Marx's study are, also exhibited.—Reuter.

AGE OF LEISURE IS COMING

Men Will Be What They Can Make Themselves Rather Than What Life Has Made Them

(By JOHN MASEFIELD).

We are moving into an era of leisure that will result in an extraordinary improvement of the common lot of mankind. When we emerge from these troubled times, after having made the social and industrial arrangements that will promise a man steady employment and a working week cut to four or five hours for five days, the first important development will probably be an enormous increase in amateur sports.

Cities will undertake the construction and maintenance of playing fields upon a stupendous scale and thousands will participate in games where only a few enjoy such exercise to-day.

Such playgrounds for adults as well as youth will repay their cost in the health and happiness of the huge populations that will use the fields.

No matter how high the intellectual standards of a nation or a community, provision for games or other forms of physical activity are essential. The increased leisure for all ages of the population will increase the need for healthy recreation facilities, and a considerable part of such leisure must inevitably be diverted to vigorous activity in the sun and air. This will stimulate amateur sports to an extent hitherto undreamed of.

AGE OF LEISURE.

In various fields of sport men of the highest skill have found it convenient to turn professional in order to earn a living by the exhibition of such special talent. With a definite assurance of employment and a shorter working week, the highly skilled amateur will tend to remain an amateur, playing his favourite game for the sheer thrill of it, so that professionalism is likely to decline, and perhaps completely disappear.

New games will, undoubtedly, be invented, and national games will become international when nations import and make popular those now limited to the countries of their origin.

Then there will be an enormous extension of education to the public schools. Education will be for adults as well as children, and for those who show special aptitudes and talents education will be practically continuous.

I am not referring merely to education for a profession or a technique to be used in making a living. A great deal of this free time will go into hobbies, and you will see a development of distinguished amateurs in intellectual fields which will be one of the most striking contributions of the Age of Leisure to the intellectual history of mankind.

After all, the amount of inherent stupidity is small. We are too apt to judge people by their station in life rather than by their native endowment of intelligence. If you tried to talk to a shepherd in a remote country district you might rate him on a very low level. Through long days spent alone in the hills with his flocks, rarely breaking his isolation to speak with a human being, he is confined to conversation with the sheep.

After years of this occupation the shepherd speaks a language that is difficult to understand. Yet he is enormously clever with animals. And this cleverness is the result of intelligence and observation applied to the handling of animals.

The same is true of men and women in many walks of life. The inhibitions on their special talents will tend to disappear in the Age of Leisure.

MEN WILL TRAVEL.

There will be an unprecedented increase in travel. The world once had a great age of travel, and this mixing of peoples occurred without any disappearance of national characteristics. During the Middle Ages the Church created a form of unity in Europe. Travel was difficult, dangerous and dirty. Yet men travelled on a huge scale.

I am not speaking only of the Crusades but of the movement to see local shrines and to worship and admire the more important shrines in nearby countries and across the Continent to Constantinople and Asia. These travellers started out as individuals, but their number became a vast multitude in the cities where the greatest wonders were to be seen.

Release this same spirit of venturing in an age of economic security and leisure, and world travel will become an indispensable experience in the life of almost every intelligent man or woman. Lack of time or means will no longer be a consideration.

Two weeks in the summer is a custom few employers challenge. We may see winter vacations also. It is easy to foresee that more people will paint and write. Musical appreciation will be enormously increased. Wireless has made a great contribution to the spiritual and aesthetic side of life.

The comradeship of the trenches did, I believe, show the hollowness of class pretensions. Many people have lost their money, and money has lost considerable of its social importance.

OUR GUIDING LIGHT.

As class lines disappear and the ownership and display of things become less important, people will co-operate to improve their common lot. And when men undertake to build the vast gymnasiums and playing fields and beautify their cities, perhaps the feeling of pride in cities will return.

We have want and suffering, which the State and the community now endeavour to alleviate, but we no longer fear the famines that formerly stalked across the earth. Our hardships are not from dearth, but from the maladjustment of distribution. The ingenuity and conscience of man at work upon this problem can hope speedily to solve it.

The Hindus have a proverb that a man follows the law of his being. He has an inner light which guides him along the way which suits him best. In our time more men have been able to follow the law of their being than in any other period in human affairs. We have not reached the end of that development. It may be that even in our civilization the hard necessities of earning a living have held men to an immediate task and have not permitted them to seek out the goals they would rather find.

In the Age of Leisure this pressure will be relaxed. Men will be what they can make themselves rather than what life has made them.

TRUCE IS AFTER ALL TRUCE

England Busy Preparing Brick For Tariff Walls

RUGBY, May 15.

Referring in the House of Commons to the proposal for a tariff truce the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain pointed out that its object was to discourage the starting of new upward initiatives in the adjustment of tariffs and other economic devices and was not intended to prevent the completion of the operations already begun. Acting in this spirit the Import Duties Advisory Committee would continue to carry out their statutory obligations including the receipt and examination of applications for new or altered duties, but the Government would during the operation of the truce, refrain from making orders for increases of customs duties in respect of any application which had not been received by the Committee before the 12th of May. He mentioned that the application regarding the silk duties was made before that date.—B.O.W.

BRITAIN TO IMPORT LESS MILK

Agriculture Minister Asks For Special Measure

RUGBY, May 16.

The Minister for Agriculture, Major Elliott informed the House of Commons that having regard to the increased supply of home produced milk now being diverted to the manufacture and to the accumulation of stocks in the manufacturers' hands and to the urgent need for providing markets for the larger home produced output, he felt bound to ask for an emergency measure for a substantial reduction in the imports of condensed whole and condensed skim milk, skimmed cream and milk powder in order to establish more stable conditions in market in the interests of all concerned. He met last Saturday representatives of foreign countries from which milk products were imported and a further meeting would shortly be held. He had every hope of an adequate measure of voluntary co-operation. Early conversation on the same subject with the dominions representatives was also being arranged.—B.O.W.

DID HE EVADE MILITARY SERVICE?

Ormsby-Gore Rebuts Lloyd George's Charge

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the First Commissioner of Works, issued the following reply from the Office of Works to Mr. Lloyd George's attack on him in mail week in connection with his services during the war period:

"Had Mr. Llyod George done me the usual courtesy of sending me a copy of the letter he circulated to the Press recently before publication, I think I could have persuaded him that he has been guilty of both inaccuracy and some measure of personal unfairness about my war record.

I never "sought" what he calls "protection" during the war. I certainly never "sought" a job in his office. Had I desired such "protection" it would have been easy to obtain it as a then member of the House of Commons. I was a Yeomanry officer before the war, and I joined up as such on August 4, 1914. I was, in due course, sent with my Yeomanry Brigade to Egypt, and until March, 1917, I had an obscure, uneventful and undistinguished career in various military jobs as detailed by my military superiors

AS LORD MILNER'S SECRETARY

In March, 1917, very much to my surprise, Lord Milner applied to the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt (Sir A. Murray) for my secondment in order that I might undertake work for him on his personal staff. Lord Milner was then a member of the War Cabinet and I perhaps too readily fell in with his request. Having worked for some months as one of Lord Milner's personal secretaries, Lord Milner formed the opinion that I should be more useful generally, as well as to him personally, if I were made, in addition, to continuing as his secretary, a member of Colonel (now Sir) Maurice Hankey's staff at 2, Whitehall-gardens, and as a result of Lord Milner's initiative I was appointed as such.

As soon as I learnt that not only Mr. Lloyd George but the Secretary of State for War thought that such an appointment at home should be given to an older and more senior officer, I urged Lord Milner to release me, and get me any military job anywhere overseas. However, it was not until early in March, 1918, after I had been [illegible] nearly a year, that I was replaced at 2, Whitehall-gardens by Colonel (now Sir Leslie) Wilson, of the Royal Marines.

I was then sent back to Egypt with the temporary rank of Major at the order of General MacDonough, then Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office.

LL. G.'S POST-WAR ACTIVITIES

May I assure Mr. Lloyd George that I have never sought to depreciate the ability and energy which led to his rise to the Prime Ministership, nor his wonderful services to the Empire in that capacity. My political quarrels with Mr. Lloyd George arise from the "character" of his activities, and particularly his speeches on foreign affairs, ever since he ceased to be Prime Minister.

I am sorry that Mr. Lloyd George should think that I ever sought to evade military service overseas or took any step to that end. I am equally sorry that he should express the view that, because I loyally tried to serve him and his colleagues in the War Cabinet when requested to do so, I must be permanently barred from any free but sincere expression of political opinions as a member of a Government to which he is so hostile some 15 years later."

LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

When a Press Association reporter inquired whether Mr. Lloyd George had any comment to make with regard to Mr. Ormsby-Gore's letter, he said, he had nothingn so say except that Major Ormsby-Gore's letter confirmed the accuracy of his statement.

As regards the question of discourtesy, Mr. Lloyd George said that he was not aware that when a man had been personally attacked he should not be able to defend himself without asking attention had been drawn to the declaration of the German Foreign Minister implying Germany's intention to re-arm thereby breaking the Versailles Treaty. Sir John said that he had seen the article referred to but could make no further statement pending the resumption of the General Commission. Further asked whether the speech made by Lord Hailsham in the House of Lords represented the views of the Cabinet, Sir John Simon said that he had no reason to hesitate to answer, but he preferred to have the question on paper in the ordinary way.—B.O.W.

VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDALS

The Volunteer Good Conduct Long Service (Military) Medal has been awarded to the following officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Auxiliary Force (India). These are the final claims for this Medal, as it has been discontinued from 31st May 1933. The Efficiency Medal and Decoration recently instituted will be henceforward be awarded to eligible members according to Regulations governing this award. Thus the Volunteer L.S.M. a very valuable and much coveted Medal which was to be awarded after 20 long years Meritorious Service has passed out of History of Volunteering.

United Province Horse (Southern Regiment).—Trooper L F Souter (Gorakhpur Squadron), Trooper R P N Stephens (Cawnpore).

2nd Bn. The East Indian Railway Regiment.—Sergt. R C Brookes, Pte R A Aldridge, Pte. H V Emery, Pte V W Manu, Pte. A G Milchem, Pte. H E Monk, Pte. H N Palmer, Pte. B S Vaillnt.

1st Bn. The G I P Railway Regiment—Sergt. F G Harper, L/C H A Nailer, L/C W E Pritchard, Pte. H Brown, Pte. F Carroll, Pte. E J Copcutt, Pte. D J Edwards, Pte. V G Game, Pte. A W Gunzelar, Pte. R D Hayter, Pte. R Hessey, Pte. W Hill, Pte R W Jones, Pte. G L Mangavin, Pte. A McEnnis, Pte. A S Otter, W H Warren, Pte. C R Watson, Pte. A W Smith.

1st Bn. The B B & C I Railway Regiment—Company Rergt. Major A G Cacacie, L/Sergt. P E Barber, Cpl. J F X Mathews; L/C R H Faulkner, Pte. F A Ashe, Pte. W R Critchell, Pte. F D Almeida, Pte. G M MacDonald, Pte. G D MacLean, Pte. P. Morgan, Pte. D Reuben, Pte. E Robertson, Pte. J Taylor.

2nd Bn. The B B & C I Railway Regiment L&C G W Bulley Pte. F W Chaplin, Pte. L F Fenwick, Pte. H A Lee, Pte. R Little, Pte. C W Pierce, Pte. C L Stuart, Pte. P G White.

The Bengal & North Western Railway Battalion—L/C R W Hutton, Pte. G M Beveridge, Pte. C W Dique, Pte. C D B Gibbons, Pte. C S Lucas, Pte P S Martin, Pte A J Roots, Pte. D M Rozario.

1st Bn. The North Western Railway Regiment—Sergt. L H M Smith, L&Sergt. L A M Smith, L/Sergt. W Youngson, Cpl. A E Newby, L/C N Jacob, Pte. J S Smith, Pte. G E Waite.

2nd Bn. The North Western Railway Regiment, L/Sergt. H. Parsons, Pte. H V S Bennett, Pte. V A Cardoza, Pte. F D'Silva, Pte. E J Lane, Pte. P W Morgan, Pte. A V Vinterbotham.

1st Bn. The M & S M Railway Rifles—Sergt. G Barrett, Cpl. A R Rebeiro, Rfm. A E Clarke, Rfm. L J David, Rfm. J W Edwards, Rfm. A B Rozario, Rfm. M A Scott, Rfm. G A Taylor.

2nd Bn The M S & M Railway Rifles—Coy. Sergt. Major C D Bush; Cpl. H J McMahon, Cpl. G H L Frantz, L/C W S Rogers, Rfm. L G Brown, Rfm. J Christe, Rfm. J Coelho, Rfm. A E Conway, Rfm. C A D'Souza, Rfm. A E Duggan, Rfm. R Hardy, Rfm. J Meldor, Rfm. R Peters, Rfm. W C R Snell, Rfm. F V Timthy, Rfm. H C Vaughan.

Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion—Pte. F D'Silva, Pte. V F Rebeiro,

The Bangalore Battalion —Pte. R G King, Pte. S St. C Rozario.

The Bombay Battalion—Pte. A. Mattos.

The Cawnpore Rifles—Lieutenant W. Beecroft.

The Nilgiri-Malabar Battalion—Lieut. E J Van Ingen, Sergt. A R D'Rosario, L/Sergt. W J Bent, Cpl. C Mainprice Pte. M K Damaran. Pte P Damaran, Pte. A F D'Cruz, Pte. R D'Souza, Pte. M Gapalin, Pte. J Marsland, Pte. F X V Ross.

The Eastern Bengal Company—Sergt. C C Alcar.

The Poona Rifles—Company Quarter Master Sergt. J P Viegas.

The Calcutta Scottish—Capt. L C Williams, M C Pte. H B Lyon, Pte. J S Riddell.

No. 11 (Allahabad) Company Machine Gunecorps—Private A John.

No. 13 (Yercand) Company, Machine Gun Corps—Coy. Quarter Master Sergt. C O Halliburn, Cpl. J Clancey, Cpl. S F Noronha, Pte. C C Bosen, Pte. J J Brett, Pte. W M D'Santos, Pte. D Fernandez, Pte. J H Lincoln, Pte C J Lopez, Pte. A J MacQue, Pte. C Rahim, Pte. A W Rozario.

ELEPHANTS NEVER FORGET

Dr. Walter Adams, astronomer of Mount Wilson Observatory, speaking of the ungrateful attitude of some war debtors, told a story of gratitude:

"A hunter in the jungle came across an elephant limping. The hunter followed it. Finally, it toppled over. The hunter examined its feet. In one there was a large thorn. This he removed.

"Years passed and the hunter was in a cheap seat at a circus. A turn was given by a troup of performing elephants. One of these elephants reached in its trunk, encircled his waist, and lifted him from his cheap seat and set him down in a seat in a private box."

NO JEW NEED APPLY— SAVE FOR LEAVE

Nazi Ministry Of Justice Bans Jewish Judges And Advocates From Courts

The following are extracts from the instructions issued by the Prussian Ministry of Justice for the removal of Jewish judges and advocates from the Prussian courts of justice. The document is translated from the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of April 2:—

The Prussian Ministry of Justice announces that the State Commissary for the Prussian Ministry of Justice, Kerrl, has issued the following instructions to all presidents of district courts, general prosecutors, and presidents of offices superintending the carrying out of sentences in Prussia.

Popular excitement about the arrogant behaviour of Jewish lawyears and judges in office has assumed dimensions which make it necessary to consider the possibility that, especially at the time of the German people's justified counter-offensive against the all-Jewish atrocity propaganda, the people may take the law into their own hands. This would jeopardise the authority of the judiciary.

It is, therefore, the duty of all authorities concerned to see it that, not later than the beginning of the counter-boycott directed by the National Socialist party, the cause for such measures of self-help is removed.

APPLY FOR LEAVE.

I therefore request those concerned immediately to invite all Jewish judges on the Bench to apply for leave without delay, and to grant such applications immediately. I furthermore request the authorities concerned to cancel at once the powers of Jewish assessors.

Any Jewish judges refusing to apply for leave shall be forbidden to enter the court building on the basis of the law of trespass.

Special bitterness has been aroused by the arrogant behaviour of Jewish lawyers. I therefore request that by agreement to-day with the Chambers of Attorneys or the local Lawyers' Societies, or any other appropriate body, from to-morrow morning at ten only Jewish lawyers shall be called up in court who have been definitely appointed and in a proportion which corresponds to the ratio of the Jewish population to the rest of the inhabitants. I request that the lawyers who are authorised to appear in court shall be selected and appointed in agreement with the leaders of the district legal bureaux of the National Socialists or with the chairman of the district group of the League of National Socialistic German Jurists.

It seems to me to be a matter of course that the selection of Jewish lawyers to appear on behalf of the poor, or the appointment of such as compulsory counsel for the defence, as well as bankrptcy and liquidation administrators, &c., shall cease from to-morrow at 10 a.m., as such measures would constitute an infringement of the boycott duty of the German people.

NEW PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

I request that any commissions given to Jewish lawyers to represent the State in any legal disputes shall be immediately withdrawn and non-Jewish lawyers shall be entrusted with the representation of the State. I therefore request that an arrangement be made with the new representatives that they should not again claim the fees that have had to be paid to the previous representatives. My view is that agreement herewith does not conflict with the professional duty of the lawyer.

After the measures cited above have been fully carried out, care shall be taken, in intelligent cooperation with the population, to arrange in the most appropriate way for the maintenance of a regular and dignified dispensation of the law. If the wish is expressed by the various district offices of the National Socialists to supervise order and security within the law court by means of uniformed guards, this wish shall be complied with in order to ensure attention being paid to the authority of the legal bodies, which is so urgently essential.

CONCESSIONS TO LAWYERS.

A new law issued regulates the admission of Jewish lawyers to German courts on a much broader basis than the temporary decree promulgated last week.

Under the new law Jewish lawyers who fought in the Great War, or whose sons or fathers fell in the fighting, will be allowed to practise in the courts. A similar concession is granted to Jewish lawyers who have been practising since August 1, 1914.

Jewish lawyers who have been admitted to the courts since the commencement of the war will have their permission cancelled. All lawyers who have been engaged in Communist activities will be barred from the courts.

Under the new law the number of Jewish lawyers who will be admitted to the Bar in Berlin will be about fifteen hundred—about the same number as Christian lawyers.—Central News.

LIBERIA PRESENTS PROBLEM

People Refuse To Pay Taxes And Situation Grows Steadily Worse

While he is being invited to confer upon the general troubles of the world, President Roosevelt has inherited a thorny problem of his own. A few weeks before he took over the Government the Hoover Government had informed Mr. Reber, the American member of the Liberian International Committee, that things were "growing steadily worse" in the Negro Republic, and the State Department had instructed Mr. Reber to acquaint Lord Cecil the chairman of the committee, with the facts and urge upon him the immediate need for putting pressure on Liberia, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

Behind these formal instructions from Washington is a somewhat remarkable diplomatic story. The Liberian financial situation has become almost hopeless. The natives are refusing to pay their taxes, and any who protest against the [illegible] ment are deported into the interior without charge or trial. It has always been recognised that the only possible source of financial help for Liberia is the Finance Corporation of America, and at the invitation of Washington it agreed to send out its vice president to see whether anything could be done.

MANDATE?

While he was in Monrovia, the capital, the Negro Legislature passed a series of measures which had all the appearance of wholesale repudiation. Washington protested, whereupon the Liberian Negro President added diplomatic insult to injury by telling his secretary to reply to the American Minister. Moreover the letter was a "communication so discourteous" that the Washington Government instructed the American Minister to refuse to accept it. It is understood that President Roosevelt's Government is anxious to know what kind of pressure Lord Cecil will puropose.

MOGAVEERA MANDALI ANNIVERSARY

The thirtieth anniversary celebration of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali was held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. S.D. Saklatwalla.

Proposing Mr. S.D. Saklatwalla to the chair, Mr. H.K.A. Kunderan briefly explained the objects for which the Mandali was formed some thirty years ago, still striving to spread education among the people of South Kanara, who are known as Mogaveeras.

After adopting the report for the year 1932, with the Audit Balance Sheet, prizes were distributed by the President to the students of the schools. Speeches were made by Mr. V.G. Trilokekar, Mr. K.N. Gaitonde, Prof. Ganeshrao, Mr. Anandjiwalla, Messrs. M.K. Basappa, Y. Koragappa and Sadashiva Rao, who appreciated the excellent work of the Mandali and the unity with which the Mogaveera people work in this cosmopolitan city in order to spread education not only among themselves but also among the people of South Kanara in Bombay irrespective of caste or creed by starting Free Night Schools for boys and Free Day Schools for girls and Free Reading Room and Library and awarding scholarships to students who are reading for higher education.

PRESIDENT'S CALL.

Mr. Saklatwalla in his presidential speech expressed the appreciation of the work that the Mandali was doing for the social and educational uplift of the Mogaveera people. It is through the spread of the primary education that India can ever hope to regain its rightful place amongst the nations of the world, he said. Specially in taking up the education of the girls, he thought, the Mandali was working in the right direction.

After a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. C.K. Shriyan, the function was followed by a social drama.

HAILSHAM SPOKE CABINET'S MIND?

Simon Can Tell All, Only He Does Not Like To

RUGBY, May 16.

Questioned regarding the Disarmament Conference in the Commons to-day, Sir John Simon referred to the postponement of the General Commission until Thursday owing to the recall of the German delegate to Berlin, and said that in the circumstances he preferred to make no statement at the present juncture. Asked if he would make an early statement in the House on the situation, to prevent alarmist rumours being spread as they were at present, Sir John Simon said that if situation arose which called for a statement, such a statement would be made.

He was later asked whether his

ONLY SIX MOURNERS

Sir Henry Royce Famous Motor Car Pioneer Asks For Simple Funeral

Sir Henry Royce, the famous engineer, who designed the engines which won the land, sea and air speed records for Great Britain died at his home at West Wittering, near Chichester, on April 22 aged 70.

For several years his health had been failing and for the past twelve months he had been practically bed-ridden, but to the end he continued his work of designing.

Only a few days ago he scribbled h[illegible] last suggestion for a mechan[illegible] improvement on the back of an envelope and passed [illegible]fore he died says the "News-Chronicle", Sir Henry discussed it on to his staff of experts.

NO OSTENTATION

the arrangements with his executor and explained that there was to be no ostentation, no crowds, and no flowers. At the same time he handed his executor a paper containing the names of the only people—a mere half-dozen close personal friends—who were to attend.

"We intend to see that his wishes are carried out," a friend told the "News-Chronicle."

The body was taken by road to London from West Wittering and members of Sir Henry's staff gathered on the lawn in front of the house and watched the coffin being carried away. A roundabout route was taken in order to avoid going through the village.

Following the cremation, the ashes will be taken back to his house at West Wittering. It is understood that there may be a ceremony, but probably not of a religious nature.

The room in which Sir Henry died overlooks the workshops where he planned the engines which enabled Flight-Lieut. Stainforth to set up the world's air speed record of 407 m.p.h., Sir Malcolm Campbell to drive his Bluebird at 272 m.p.h., and Kaye Don to win the world's water speed record at 119 m.p.h.

TRIUMPH OVER HANDICAP.

Sir Henry Royce's career was a triumph over handicap and failures. When he was—

Aged 9: His father, a miller at Altwalton, near Peterborough, died leaving the family in poverty.

Aged 10: Henry came to London and sold newspapers in the streets.

Aged 13: Became Post Office messenger in Mayfair and delivered telegrams at halfpenny a time, piecework rate.

Aged 14: Apprentice in Great Northern Railway works at Peterborough.

HIS FIRST CAR.

Aged 19: Pioneer electric lighting work in streets of London, Manchester and Liverpool.

Aged 21: Founded Royce, Ltd., to make arc lamps, but turned to making dynamous and electric cranes.

Aged 39: Bought a motor-car to save time, but was so disgusted with its inefficiency that he took it to pieces and planned a more reliable one.

Aged 44: Founded with Mr. Rolls the firm of Rolls-Royce, Ltd.

Aged 51-55: Made aeroplane engines.

Aged 65: Designed engine of machine in which Flight-Lieut. Waghorn won the 1929 Schnieder Trophy.

Aged 65 to 70: Designed engines which won for Great Britain land, sea and air records.

INFANT MUSLIM GENERAL AS REVOLUTIONARY LEADER?

Sir Mahomed Iqbal Throws Light On Rising In Chinese Turkestan And Believes, Causes Are Mainly Economic

LAHORE, May 13.
(BY MAIL.)

The effects of the revolution in Chinese Turkistan on Central Asian politics were explained by Sir Mohd. Iqbal in the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press on Saturday.

Sir Mohd. Iqbal said:—

"As an Asiatic and a Muslim I am deeply interested in happenings in Central Asia and the new political problems which these happenings are likely to create. Turkistan is a vast country at present divided into three parts, Russian, Afghan and Chinese. As far back as 1914 there was a great deal of discontent in Chinese Turkistan. The Chinese Government made an attempt to impose the Chinese language on the Muslims who made a serious protest against this as well as against the appointment of Chinese magistrates in their country.

INFANT GENERAL.

Matters, however, did not come to a head then. As far as I know the present revolution began about 1930. The leader of the revolutionaries was a young Muslim of 17 years named Ma Chong Yang. Mr. W. Petro of the Citroen Hypin Haardt expedition who lectured to the Central Asian Society in 1932 on the "Mohammedan rebellion in Sinkiang" tells us something of the great military feats of this young Turk.

In 1932 this infant Muslim General was laying siege to the city of Hami. At one stage he sent Mr. Petro to the besieged Chinese General to negotiate terms of peace. Mr. Petro was received by the Chinese Defence Consul and much to his surprise was asked by the Chinese General:

"Is it true that Ma Chong Yng is only 20 years old?" When Mr. Petro told him that Ma was indeed about that age, the old Chinese General turned to his Consul saying: "I am 81 years old. My hair has been white for a long time. My great grand son is older than this suckling. How do you think I can surrender this city to an infant."

After a hard struggle this great infant was badly wounded and hostilities came to an end to be resumed soon after. Whether the same Ma is leading the revolution at its present stage I cannot, say, but his career which, according to a British writer; may well be made the subject of a modern Odyssey discloses one important fact, that the home of Changez, Taimur and Babar has not ceased to produce military geniuses of a high order.

ECONOMIC TROUBLE.

Asked if the movement was a religious one, or due to racial animosity he said:

"I do not think that the cause of this revolution is religious fanaticism, though in a movement like this all sorts of human sentiments are liable to be exploited by leaders. The cause I believe are mainly economic. Further there is no doubt that the world to-day is thinking in terms of race, an attitude of mind which I consider the greatest blot on modern civilization. The Turkistan revolution may be a phase of pan-Turanism. If it is not so it may develop into a Turanian movement. In case it does, very serious political problems are likely to arise for Russia and Afghanistan. Russian Turkistan is already seething with discontent owing to religious persecution and owing to the fact that the Russian Government has transformed that country into a huge cotton farm and created a serious food problem for it.

TRIBUTE TO AFGHANISTAN.

So far as Afghanistan is concerned the people of Asia may rely on the farsighted idealism of King Nadirshah. I apprehend that birth of a race problem in Asia will lead to most disastrous results. The main object of Islam was to solve this very race problem and if modern Asia wishes to avoid the fate of Europe there is no remedy but to assimiliate the ideals of Islam and to think not in terms of race but in terms of mankind.

I am not alone in this apprehension. The other day the well-known monthly of Afghanistan, "The Kabul," published an article from the pen of Dr. Afshaar of Persia calling upon Afghanistan, which according to him forms part of what he calls the Greater Persia, to join hands with Persia in order to meet the growing menace of Turanism."

FERTILE COUNTRY

Asked what effects the success of this revolution is likely to have on Russian influence in Asia as a whole Sir Mohd Iqbal said:

"If it suceeds the Muslims of Chinese Turkistan who form 99 per cent of the population will be able to establish a prosperous state free from the agelong Chinese oppression, some aspects of which have already been reported in the press. Chinese Turkistan is a fertile country but owing to Chinese misrule only 5 per cent of the land is at present under cultivation. The formation of another Muslim state between India and Russia will also push the menace of athetistic materialism farther away from the borders of our country. The Government of Lord Willingdon who has the gift of a rare polititical vision has taken a wide attitude in regard to Chinese Turkistan. This attitude further explains and justifies the Government of India's policy in regard to the Frontier of Kashmir State.—A.AP.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

Shortage Revealed In Report To Municipal Corporation

A statement issued by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in regard to the storage of water in the various lakes at the end of April 1933 shows:—

The Tansa lake, the principal source of water supply to the city contains 17,482 million gallons of water as against 17,585 million gallons contained in the lake at this time last year The full capacity of the lake is 35,604 million gallons.

The Vehar Lake contains 4,890 million gallons of water as against 5,438 million gallons, being the last year's figure. The full capacity of the lake is 9,120 million gallons.

The Tulsi Lake contains 1,797 million gallons of water as against 1,827 million gallons held last year, the full capacity of the lake being 2,294 million gallons.

The Powai Lake contains 895 million gallons of water as against 933 million gallons last year, the full capacity of the lake being 1,200 million gallons.

COLONY FOR "HARIJANS"

Settlement Opened Near Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, May 13
(By Mail)

An event of great interest to all those interested in the uplift of the Depressed classes took place on the 12th afternoon when Mr. G. W. Wells, District Collector, performed the opening ceremony of the Depressed classes settlement two miles from Mettupalayam, before a large gathering of the caste Hindus and Depressed classes. The settlement comprises 120 acres of land to accommodate 24 families each having five acres. The caste Hindus of the neighbourhood helped considerably with money and materials, in the building of the huts and the formation of the colony

The scheme which was originated some years ago did not make such progress for want of proper guidance and Mr. Wells when he came to Coimbatore district last year bestowed great attention upon the question, ordered fresh assignments for the settlers and provided them with credit facilities, with co-operative societies, by getting a substantial reduction in the rates of interest. To mark their sense of appreciation of the services of Mr. Wells, the settlers christened the colony as "Wellspuram."

Mr. Wells in declaring the colony open pointed out that the work of this kind was the real public work which all might strive to copy and complimented the caste Hindus for the interest they took in the welfare of their depressed classes brethren.—A.P.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Deccan Sabha's Appeal To Government

The following resolution passed by the Council of the Deccan Sabha on May 16.

"While gratified at the release of Mahatma Gandhi, the Council of the Deccan Sabha is constrained to give expression to its feeling of profound disappointment that Government have not seen fit to restore to liberty other civil resisters especially in view of the suspension of the civil disobedience movement with a probability of its abandonment in the near future.

The Council is of opinion that the release of political prisoners is necessary in order to create a calm and peaceful atmosphere in the country so essential for the full and proper consideration of the Constitutional proposals."

SARASWATI CINOTONE'S GRAVE LOSS

Promising Young Star In New Film Dies Of Typhoid Fever

Gloom has spread over the studio of Saraswati Cinatone, owing to the death of Miss Netra Bandekar, heroine of the Company. She died of typhoid fever on the 15th inst., in spite of all efforts to save her.

She was yet in her teens and was to appear for the first time on the screen in the "Mysterious Prince", against Master Vithal, which was under production. She was very popular in the studio and everybody felt as if some one from his own family is lost

"The Mysterious Prince" was half complete. The company is put to a great loss, not because they have to cancel the film exposed but they have lost in Miss Netra Bandekar, a promising, enthusiastic and a refined actress, who had a great ambition to utilize her talents on the screen.

The company has decided to produce "Prahlad" keeping aside for the time being, the exposing of "The Mysterious Prince," and to complete it before the end of June. Master Mohan is the new find—younger still than Master Modak. He will play the role of Prahlad, while Miss Ratnaprabha will enchant the public, for the first time, with her melodious voice, in the role of Kayadhu. Mr. Salvi, the renowned actor, plays the part of Hiranyakashipu. He is expected to present this role as his masterpiece. Vasant Pehelvan will utilize his huge physical "structure" in presenting before the public the true appearance of "Narasinha"

Mr. Annasaheb Mainker, the music director and Mr. Vasantrao Arolkar, the art-director are sparing no pains in ensuring the success of the picture in their respective departments. "Prahlad" will be directed by Mr. Torney.

"GOVERNMENT HAVE FAILED TO RISE TO OCCASION"

Vyapary Mahamandal Appeals To Viceroy To Reconsider Policy Regarding Jail Delivery

The following telegram was forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, by Mr. Mathuradas C Matani, President of the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations (Vyapary Mahamandal) on the 16th May.

"Committee, Vyapary Mahamandal being Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations, would respectfully represent to His Excellency the Viceroy the full importance of the handsome gesture for peace and goodwill made by Mahatma Gandhi immediately on his release from jail at the commencement of his fast. Though released unconditionally Mahatmaji took the earliest opportunity of his freedom, frankly to advice the immediate suspension of Civil Disobedience which the Acting Congress President did forthwith for six weeks. Despite this statesmanlike gesture of Mahatmaji, Vyapary Mahamandal regret, Government failed to rise to the occasion by not acceding to Mahatmaji's appeal to release all political prisoners and make the one response which would have radically altered Indian National opinion.

Neither Mahatmaji nor the Acting President could constitutionally do more than this without incurring the charge of neglecting their colleagues and ignoring the Congress procedure and authority.

No mental reservation is noticeable in the present suspension of Civil Disobedience, which Mahatmaji's advice indicates, may result in the final abandonment of that policy. But precisely in order to bring about such a consummation, the proper forms of the correct constiutional authority must be complied with, and all associates in Congress Executive be consulted to afford no reason for a charge of neglecting any important section of opinion in that body.

WORKING COMMITTEE MUST MEET.

"Vyapary Maahamandal beg His Excellency to realize that the Congress Working Committee must meet and confer together so as properly to give effect to the counsels of Mahatmaji. Government's last communiquse o the matter is, Vyapary Maha mandal beg to submit neither generous nor even just. Government have however repeatedly declared their desire to see peace and goodwill re-established in India and an atmosphere of willing co-operation restored for the fair trial being secured for the momentous constitutional changes impending. Committee, Vyapary Mahamandal accordingly submit that the opportunity created by the voluntary gesture of Mahatmaji should not be neglected if Government sincerely desire restoration of peace, goodwill and co-operation. Government can not but realize that so long as such a powerful section of Indian Public opinion as is represented by Congress-minded people remains unreconciled, there can be no hope for a successful trial of the new regime.

RECONSIDER POLICY.

"Committee, Vyapary Maha mandal accordingly appeal to His Excellency that Government owe it to themselves no less than to the country that now that such an unmistakable earnest is held out by the Congress authorities for the abondonment of the Civil Disobedience, Government should immediately set at liberty at least such members of the Congress Working Committee as are now in jail to enable them to consummate the programme commenced by the Acting Congress President's decision suspending Civil Disobedience and so pave the way for restoring peace, goodwill and co-operation.

"Vyapary Mahamandal representing Commercial Associations of Bombay are particularly concerned at the prevailing tension in political atmosphere which intensifies economic depression in India to irremediable injury to India's industry and trade, and accordingly pray His Excellency with every earnestness they command to reconsider the Government's policy regarding release of political prisoners particularly the members of the Congress Working Committee, so as to facilitate formal and permanent decision being taken by the Congress".

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World Not Quite Rid Of Slavery

"Coloured" Races Still Fail To Receive Fair-Play At Hands Of Whites In Many Places Even After Century Of World-Wide Effort

This year we have reached the hundredth anniversary of the passing of an Act by the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the abolition of slavery within British possessions, and very wisely the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society is utilising the occasion to make a special appeal for the further protection of the coloured races. It is to be hoped that this appeal will meet with wide response, for there are many parts of the world where coloured races still fail to receive what most Englishmen would call fair play, says Harold Cox, writing in the "Sunday Times".

The record of the results which followed the passing of the Act of 1833 is well worth study today, and a great deal of useful information on this subject can be found in a book by William Law Mathieson—"British Slave Emancipation" (Longmans, 12s. 6d) Emancipation was a difficult and a prolonged problem. It encountered strong opposition from the vested interests affected, while the only active support came from a comparatively few enthusiasts who wished to secure justice for their fellow human beings what ever might be their race or colour.

THE WEST INDES

One of the most important regions in the British Empire where slavery was for a long time prevalent was the West Indies. The English settlers in those delightful islands, at a quite early period, started the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar. They needed much manual labor, and the only available way of obtaining it was to import negroes from West Africa. The trade in slave between West Africa and the West Indies dates back to the days of Queen Elizabeth, and for well over two centuries English ships were engaged in carrying across the Atlantic thousands of negroes who had been taken from their nomes in West Africa to be sold to sugar planters in the West Indies.

Some of these negroes may have been willing migrants, but the cruelties accompanying the trade were often atrocious. This fact gradually affected the national consciousness, with the result that in 1807 the British Parliament passed and Act prohibiting the trade altogether. Whether the trade then ceased entirely is doubtful, but, at any rate, by this time the West Indies had acquired a considerable population of negro slaves.

The English sugar planters who made fortunes in the West Indies were well organised. Mr. Mathieson mentions that several of them had secured seats in the House of Commons by the purchase of pocket boroughs, and were thus in a strong position for opposing any measure for the abolition of slavery. It was not until the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 that this obstacle was removed By that time public feeling against the continuance of slavery had greatly developed, and in the following year the Bill for the abolition of slavery was passed through both Houses and became law.

A TEMPORARY COMPROMISE

The interest of the slave owners were not, however, neglected. They received, by way of compensation, a grant of 20,000 000 Sterling from the British Treasury, and the Act provided that their negro labourers were not to become at once completly free. The ex-slave were to become "apprentices", and were to work most of the week on the plantations, but were to be free for the rest of the week to work for themselves on land provided for them by their previous owners. This compromise seems to have answered fairly well for the few years that it lasted.

The records quoted by Mr Mathieson indicate that there was an immediate improvement in the condition of the negroes. These partially freed men worked better than before, both for their masters and on their own land; the prosperity of the sugar industry expanded, and the liberated slaves attained a higher position.

They soon began to save money. By purchasing their allotments they became landowners, and a few years later they were subscribing quite considerable sums to the Anti-Slavery Society and to various Christian missions. In one colony, the island of Antigua, it is recorded that as early as 1841 new villages were rising up in every direction, and that imports were increasing as the result of the demand of the negroes for better food and clothing.

NO COLOUR BAR

Apart from trouble due to fluctuations in the price of sugar, the situation seems to have gone on improving steadily with each year of negro freedom. This may have been partly due to the friendly relationship between blacks and whites, which had apparently been a tradition even in the days of slavery, and which advanced further when the slaves became free. An American visitor to Jamaica in 1850 writes that "public opinion does not recognise any social distinctions based exclusively upon colour" Happily this spirit still continues. When I had the pleasure of visiting that beautiful island a few years ago I was struck with the complete absence of any kind of colour bar. At the numerous entertainments to which I was hospitably invited, white people and negroes and people of mixed race sat and chatted together without any sign of colour consciousness. In a word, they behaved like gentlemen to one another.

This is an example, which some other parts of the world might with advantage follow. Much of the trouble we have had in India is due to the refusal of many of the Europeans residing there to treat the Asiatics on terms of social equality. Quite a commonplace European, because he is white, thinks himself superior to a highly cultivated Indian, and shows it in his manner. Naturally such conduct creates a feeling of hostility—though in fairness to Europeans it must be added that Indians themselves treat one another even worse as the result of caste distinctions. In South Africa, also, the colour problem is the cause of much trouble. It is time for the whites to recognise that they are a minority of the world's population, and that everywhere the coloured races are advancing in refinement and capacity.—"Sunday Times"

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SHAW VERSUS SHAKESPEARE

Who Is Greater?—Belligerent Irishman Surpasses Marx But Not Bard Who Is Adored By All

Who is the greater, Shakespeare or Shaw?

The belligerent Irishman, who castigated the United States, has, with customary modesty, placed himself hardly lower than the "sweet singer of Avon"; but a more disinterested evaluation of the two men was made before the Arts and Letters Club by Wesley Frost, United States Consul-General in Montreal, who, without answering the question directly, reached the conclusion that Shaw has influenced his own generation more than Shakespeare did his.

LOVE FOR SHAKESPEARE.

"We owe a debt to him (Shaw) which we can almost calculate," Mr. Frost said, "yet we have for Shakespeare a love beside which our love for Shaw sinks well-nigh into insignificance."

Mr. Frost proceeded by outlining what could be said in disparagement of Shakespeare's grandeur, then what could be said for him, then turned to Shaw and the elements or permanency in the works he has given the world.

Shakespeare, he noted, had the advantage that the language was in a moist and plastic state and he could and did coin words as he pleased. Mr. Frost referred to his Anglo-Saxon words which, if used by a modern author would shock a modern reader, his free splitting of infinitives and participles, the use of double negatives and comparatives. "His grammar," the speaker said, "was vamped as a person vamps the piano and there were no critics to bring him back when he strayed."

HIS DEFECTS.

It was true, also, that he took liberties in his verse that to-day the rankest tyro would not permit himself. Then he was privileged with regard to his stories. Plutarch and other sources from which he took his plots were unfamiliar to many people of his time so that he was free to use plots which to-day are hackneyed. To-day, Mr. Frost commented, when an O'Neill writes a Mourning Becomes Electra everybody knows it is just a new version of the Oedipus complex.

Mr. Frost referred to Shakespeare's unstinted use of murder, suicide, gore and torture, acceptable to audiences living in a more vigorous time. Versimilitude was something he did not have to consider, whereas the modern playwright would hardly be listened to if he used Shakespeare's devices. Dramatic tours de force were at his command that are not at the command of the modern writer.

Discussing the qualities which raise Shakespeare above his contemporaries or subsequent rivals, Mr. Frost referred to the fact that the warp on which his clays are embroidered was largely composed of strong, tough threads, of apothegms and copy-book maxims his sustained lifting power, his style, rich because his nature was rich, his imaginativeness.

NOT A BAD DESCENT

Turning to Shaw Mr. Frost said it was no descent from the sublime to the ridiculous to do so. Shaw, he added, has influenced the daily lives and business of the present generation far more than Shakespeare did those of his own. Shakespeare dealt with more elemental situations and wrote for all time, for which Shaw reproached him, and he accordingly possessed a universality of appeal to which Shaw could never pretend.

But few playwrights had been more helpful and provacative than Shaw and he held the distinction of having influenced two generations over a period of forty years when men who might have exerted parallel influences had died literary deaths. Mr. Frost contrasted Shaw's substratum of morality with Shakespeare's banality, discussed the modern writer's moral earnestness, his evangelical fervor, his attack on sentimentalism, patriotism, nationalism, his influence on the social structure of his time. "Shaw," he said, "has had more influence on world history than Karl Marx." Through his socialistic preaching the ideas of people of his period have been deeply coloured.

A PAMPHLETEER

Mr. Frost set Shaw aside as a competent dramatist, describing him as a pamphleteer, a polemist who condescends to use a few acts of dialogue to relieve his discussion of social questions.

Cyril Stackard, president of the club, was in the chair. Mrs. Leona Mitchell, soprano, sang several songs, and the president sang, to his own music, a poem written for St. George's Day by W. L. King, another member of the club. R. L. Calder, K.C. moved a vote of thanks to the speaker and Mrs. Mitchell.

GUNBOAT JACK WINS AGAIN

Disappointing Contest Witnessed In Madras

MADRAS, May 13.

The boxing contest between Gunboat Jack and Battling Guillermo (of Manila) at the New World Shows on the Island ground last night was altogether a disappointing affair. So much

FACTORY OWNER FINED Rs. 1,000

Breach Of Trust In Respect Of Silver Worth Rs. 1,050

Shantaram Govind, the Hindu owner of the A. I. Gold and Silver Sheet Rolling Works, was convicted on Thursday noon, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

According to the prosecution, the accused was the owner of a silver factory situated at Madhav Baug. His work was to make silver utensils out of silver supplied to him by his customers. It was alleged that the accused used to borrow money from Messrs. Chamnaji Tallakchand & Co., by mortgaging his factory to them. As Messrs. Tallakchand & Co. found that their borrowed money were not forthcoming, they took possession of the Works in December last.

When the accused found that Messrs. Tallakchand & Co. were going to take possession of the factory, he pretended to be ill and kept the Works closed. Meanwhile he privately removed from the factory, silver worth Rs. 1050, which had been given to him for the purpose of making certain utensils. When his clients demanded the silver vessels, he evaded them by saying that their silver was in the factory, which on being examined was found to contain practically no silver.

A complaint was therefore lodged by Nicholdas Ganoomal and the accused was arrested on 26th December, 1932.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was however convicted and sentenced as above.

The Magistrate further ordered that out of the fine, Rs. 850 should be paid to the complainant.

ALLEGED MURDERER DISCHARGED

Not The Man Wanted By Police

After being remanded into police custody from time to time, Shamahomed Ragundin was discharged on Wednesday by the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court.

The accused was arrested on May 2 in connection with murder committed at Secunderabad on the information tendered by one Ilamdin Idda. On inquiries made by the Bombay Police elicited that the accused was not wanted by the Secunderabad Police; hence their application of the discharge of accused.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PARAMOUR'S PROPERTY

Hindu Woman Remanded Second Time

Further extension of bail was granted on the application of the police by the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, on Wednesday, in the case in which Shantibai alias Kausalya, the wife of Ramoo was charged with the theft of some articles from the possession of her paramour Ganpat Bhaoo Panchal.

It will be remembered that the accused after accompanying the complainant to Bangalore suddenly left him and came to Bombay bringing with her Ganpat's property valued at Rs. 102/-. The complainant who is a film actor, recently came to Bombay and traced the accused who was handed over to the police.

As the police are still conducting their inquiries with the Bangalore Police the Magistrate again allowed the accused to remain on bail until May 30.

NEEM TREE FALLS AT MARINE LINES

Traffic Dislocated And Building Damaged

Traffic was held up and two buildings suffered slight damage when a big neem tree was uprooted at Marine Lines near the Wellington Cinema on Wednesday morning as a result of the stormy weather prevailing in Bombay.

The sky was overcast since Tuesday evening and there intermittent showers accompanied by a gale on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

At about 12 noon a big neem tree was uprooted and fell across the street practically blocking vehicular traffic. The roof of one building and the railings of the second floor of another building suffered slight damage.

The Esplanade police were soon on the scene and they phoned to the Road Department to have the tree removed. It will take at least one day for the men to remove the tree.

LUCKY FIND

Wad Of Notes Awaits Claimant

A wad of currency notes found lying on the street at Fort by a pedestrian has been handed over to Sir Patrick Kelly, the Commissioner of Police.

The notes will be restored to their owner if the owner calls on the Commissioner of Police and establishes his claim in regard to them.

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN BOMBAY

Disturbance Off Kathiawar Responsible For Change

POONA, May 17.

The disturbed weather off Kathiawar and the Konkan Coast has rapidly developed into a depression which is centred this morning abot 100 miles to the west of Bombay. The depression is likely to intensify into a storm and move in some northerly direction. It has caused fairly widespread light thunderstorms and rain from Gujarat and Konkan to East Central India. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general rain in Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Southeast Madras and Kashmir Both day and night temperatures are below normal in the Central Provinces, Central India South Rajputana and East Gujrat.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui one inch; Amherst and Bassein a quarter; Bogra two; two; Sibsagar one; Dhubri three-quarters; Calcutta, Burdwan and Jalpaiguri a half; Berhampore a quarter; Pachmarhi a half; Khandwa a quarter; Veraval one and a half; Palamcottah and Miraj one and a half; Aurangabad, Bombay, Ahmednagar and Calicut one; Trichinopoly three-quarters, Trivandrum, Malegaon and Madura a half; and Poona, Sholapur, Parbhani and Cochin a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat and East Rajputana and extend in the United Provinces. Thunderstorms and rain will extend and increase in Burma and Northeast India, and continue locally in South Madras and Mysore.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain is likely locally in Konkan, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

BURGLAR'S LEAP FOR LIFE

Breaks His Spine As He Jumps From Window

Rather than face the prospect of being arrested and possibly marched to the lock up, a burglar who had entered a flat on the first floor of a building at Nesbit Road, Bombay, in the early hours of Wednesday, leaped out of the window and broke his back.

He is now lying in the J. J. Hospital in a serious condition.

Mahomed Hussain, the man in question, had apparently scaled the walls and entered the flat occupied by Mr. Leo Pinto, a Christian.

The burglar, it appears, calmly proceeded to ransack the room but was interrupted while thus occupied.

The owner of the flat woke up and raised an alarm and immediately the burglar was trapped and surrounded by three or four persons. He realised that he was in a scrape and he ran towards the open window. A fight would have ended in his capture. So he chose the latter course and leaped out of the window and fell down in a heap on the pavement 20 feet below.

The burglar had broken his back and lay helpless on the pavement. He was picked up by the owner of the flat and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition.

The Byculla Police are making inquiries into the matter.

WOMAN CHARGES BROTHER-IN-LAW

Dispute About Iron Works Partnership

A criminal breach of trust case, in which a Hindu woman charged her brother-in-law, came up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Tuesday last.

According to the complainant (Indrabai), her husband who was the proprietor of the Naik Brass and Iron Works, died in 1928. Ramrao M. Naik, the respondent was the manager of the firm and the complainant who lived in the same house, gave him a power of attorney. In 1931, when she left respondent's house, she revoked that power.

Some months later she came to know that her brother-in-law had taken a partner in the business and subsequently she served him with a notice. She charged the respondent with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. M. A. Suvarna who appeared for the complainant stated that the power of attorney was granted by the complainant when she was under the influence of the respondent. Counsel further submitted that the respondent was only the manager of the firm and not partner, as his signature in a certain book revealed.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, who appeared for the respondent, stated that Ramrao Naik and his brother had mortgaged the Works in 1924. This indicated that they were partners. Besides there were other documents to show that the respondent was partner in the firm. Respondent had also evidence to prove that the power of attorney was not given under his influence.

At this stage further hearing was postponed.

SMALL POX STILL TAKES ITS TOLL

35 Deaths Registered Last Weak

The Health of Bombay during the 19th week of 1933 ending on May 13 is as follows:—

The total mortality 482 was 1 less than in the last week; the death-rate registered was 21.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 19th week of 1932 was 454 and death rate 20.3 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-32 was 551 and death rate 23.0.

Out of the total deaths, 151 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 52 attacks and 35 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Cholera was absent.

The numrber of live births registered during the week was 503 as against 531 for the 19th week of 1932 and 413 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1928-32.)

CARRYING TORCH OF KNOWLEDGE TO HARIJANS

Bombay Board Appeals To Caste Hindus To Celebrate Mahatma's Fast By Liberal Donations To Education Scheme

The Hon. Secretary of the Servants of Untouchables' Society, Bombay Provincial Board, sends the following:—

The segregation of various Harijan communities from other sections of the Hindu community has had the effect of retarding their progress in education. Until recently children belonging to these communities were practically denied the benefit of education in rural and even in some urban areas. It may be admitted that the last quarter of a century has witnessed some change in this that more and more schools are being thrown open to them and facilities by way of scholarships are being provided at the expense of Government, local bodies and of charitable institutions. The Hindu community as a whole has not, however, evinced any particular interest in educating the Harijans and thus enabling them to rise in the scale of society.

ELABORATE SCHEME

It was with the object of affording to public-spirited Hindu philanthropist to indicate in a tangible form their sympathy with the movement for the education of Harijans that Mr. M. I. David formulated after the September Fast a scheme which has secured the approval of Mahatma Gandhi and the Servants of Untouchables Society. In brief, the scheme provides for wealthy donors contributing a lump sum of Rs. 3,750 to enable a Harijan boy or girl to go through a complete course of educaton covering eleven years. Individuals coming forward to make such donations would thus personally be associating themselves with the movement for the removal of Untouchability in a very welcome manner, as in the long run no factor is likely to be so successful in raising the status of Harijans as this education for the liberal professions and for citizenship. In view however of the fact that the number of individuals who can contribute so large an amount as Rs. 3,750 may be limited, the Bombay Provincial Board have framed a more modest scheme of similar lines. This scheme enables a Harijan boy or girl to go through a course of primary instructions remaining in school for a period of five years. A monthly stipend of Rs. 5 will enable a child to pursue its studies without being a financial burden on its parent. Individuals who appreciate the value of education in securing the assimilation of Harijans with the rest of the Hindu community are invited to pay a sum of Rs. 300 or Rs. 60 per year for a period of five years to cover the cost of schooling for a Harijan boy or girl.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Equally important from the civic point of view is the education of adults. For Harijans who are more or less isolated from the general social and religious life of the Hindu community, the removal of illiteracy from among the adult population is particularly essential with a view to secure their social and economic progress. It is for this reason that night schools for Harijans are being started in various parts of the city and suburbs of Bombay and attempts must be made to increase the number of these classes taking advantage of the general awakening caused by Mahatma Gandhi's fast. The conduct of each of these schools or classes involves roughly an expenditure of Rs. 25 per month of Rs. 300 per year, and donors who wish to see their contributions devoted to education may well instruct the Society to treat their donation as ear-marked for the maintenance of one of these schools for a period of one year.

HELP HARIJANS.

Orthodox Hindus and Sanatanists have often declared that they see eye to eye with reformers and with Mahatma Gandhi in their object of educating and thereby elevating the status of the depressed classes. Here is an excellent opportunity open to them to show their sympathy in a practical form by subscribing to the educational programme of the Servants of Untouchables' Society.

It is hoped that during the remaining two weeks of Mahatma Gandhi's fast a good impetus will be given to this programme by securing scholarships for a large number of children and increasing the number of night schools. The idea of popularising such ear-marked contributions has unlimited possibilities and well-to-do Hindu citizens of Bombay are urged to respond to this appeal of the Society for finding the necessary resources and of the savings made by cutting down wasteful expenditure on ceremonial occasions.

EUROPEAN DEFEATED IN "A" WARD ELECTION

Dr. Saher & Mr. Karanjia Returned

The result of the Municipal by-election for "A" (Fort) Ward was declared on Wednesday morning.

There were three candidates in the field contesting for two seats, two of them being Parsis and one European.

Both the Parsi candidates were declared elected while the European candidate was defeated.

The results were as follows:—

Dr. D. N. Saher 2,600 votes.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia 2,226 votes, and

Mr. L. H. Rose 1,633 votes.

The first two candidates were declared successful. Nearly 33 per cent. of the voters exercised their franchise. The fact that Dr. Saher will top the polls was forecasted in the "Chronicle" on Tuesday.

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MAHATMA FARES WELL

Dr. Ansari Says He Is Doing Remarkably

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, May 17.

"Gandhiji passed a good night and his condition continues to be satisfactory". This was the only sentence contained in the bulletin issued from "Parnakuti" this morning.

Enquiries show that he slept extraordinarily well except when he got up once to have a drink.

After prayer he had his usual sun bath and the Gita was read to him.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar who arrived by the Madras Express had a few minutes quiet chat with Gandhiji and when interviewed, he said:

"I am a firm believer in facial expression and now that I have seen him I feel confident that all will be well".

Dr. Ansari paid his usual visit at 11 this morning and examined Gandhiji. Drs. Phatak and Mehta are also present at "Parnakuti".

It appears that Gandhiji is more cheerful due to seeing new faces about him.

Dr. Ansari asked about Gandhiji's condition to-day, said:

"He is getting on remarkably well. Heart and pulse are in wonderfully good condition. I have no illusions about his getting through the fast."

C. D. SUSPENSION LEAFLETS

Mahatma's Grandson Jailed For Distributing Them At Borsad

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, May 17.

In regard to the arrest of Mr. Kantilal, grandson of Mahatmaji, further information received in Poona shows that he was arrested at Borsad and not Bardoli. He with four others, it is stated, were distributing leaflets declaring suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement at Borsad on the 10th.

They were arrested and tried as vagrants and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

Lahore Murder Trial Appeal Succeeds

LAHORE, May 15.

A sequel to the murder of a police officer of Mianwali, who was done to death by his brother-in-law, was provided in the Lahore High Court to-day when appeals filed on behalf of Ahmad Hussain, head constable, and his younger brother Altaf Hussain, alleged assailants of the deceased, were disposed off, by a division bench consisting of Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Currie.

The facts of the case are that accused's sister was married to Abdul Hamid, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, Mianwali, the deceased in the present case. The deceased Sub-Inspector was in the habit of seeking from time to time monetary assistance from his brothers-in-law, the present appellants. The latter complied with the demands for some time but later pleaded their inability to meet the demands. Thereupon the deceased started persecuting his wife, sister of the accused. Incensed at the ill-treatment meted out to their sister, the accused, it was alleged, called the Sub-Inspector to their residence on 30th June last and murdered him.

Ahmad Hussain and Altaf Hussain were found guilty under section 302 I.P.C. and were sentenced to death and transportation for life respectively

Their Lordships acquitted Altaf Hussain and reduced the sentence of death passed on Ahmad Hussain to transportation for life.

Mr. Mohd. Rafiq, Advocate, appeared on behalf of the appellants.—A. P.

SLUMS MUST BE ABOLISHED

Archbishops Of Canterbury & York Appeal To Churches To Tackle Problem

LONDON, May 16.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have addressed an appeal to members of the Church of England on the housing problem. The appeal states that the time has been reached when by the action of united, vigilant and strong public opinion it should be possible altogether to abolish bad and insanitary houses.

Great efforts, it states, have been made both by Municipal and private enterprise to overtake ground lost during the war, but the programme of the Ministry of Health for the next five years cannot be carried through unless it is steadily and vigorously supported in every part of the country.

"We regard this situation as offering a direct challenge and call to the Church" It is suggested that the clergy should on some convenient Sunday bring the appeal before parishioners, and members of the church be urged to take a full share in the endeavour to remedy a grievous wrong.

The appeal is warmly endorsed by ministers of the Free churches—B. O. W.

PRICE OF PETROL REDUCED

Slump In Oil Shares Follows Announcement

LONDON, May 16.

The price of petrol is being reduced by 2-1|2 pence to-morrow. The news resulted in a slump in oil shares at the close of the Stock Exchange, Anglo-Persian for example, falling half a crown to 33 shillings 3-1|2 pence.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF BARBADOS

Mr. M. A. Young Appointed

LONDON, May 16

The Colonial Office announces that the King has appointed Mr Mark Aitchison Young, Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados. —Reuter's Special.

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Germany For Peace And Repudiates War Talks

EQUALITY CLAIM

Hitler Will Insist On Same Status As Other Nations

BERLIN, May 16.

War talk abroad is strongly repudiated by official quarters and the press which declare that Germany is merely demanding the same rights as other nations.

It is learned that Hitler in an eagerly-awaited speech to-morrow will emphasise Germany's equality claim while expressing a desire for peace and readiness to compromise on disarmament, consistently with Germany's honour and position as a first-class power. He will not make any startling declaration such as that Germany will be compelled to rearm in view of the refusal of other nations to disarm, but will do his utmost to allay political excitement by a conciliatory and pacific statement while not yielding an inch in regard to Germany's insistence on equality in all matters'

German political quarters hope that President Roosevelt will not lose sight of the fact that his action to settle European differences must be based on justice and equality for all concerned.

Official circles welcome Roosevelt's intervention as an indication that America will now take a much more prominent part in European affairs.—Reuter's Special.

NO MORATORIUM OF DEBTS

Setback To French Negotiations

PARIS, May 16.

It is understood that the Quai d'Orsay has been definitely informed from Washington that President Roosevelt will not propose a moratorium of the debt instalment on June 15.

The French debt position therefore remains the same as before M. Herriot's visit to America.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S BID FOR PEACE

Premier Overjoyed At Roosevelt's Gesture

LONDON, May 16.

"This is almost a historic day. America has boldly and openly out her moorings and launched herself full sail with courage and fine determination into new waters," declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a speech at the Pilgrim's Club dinner in London.

"Henceforth America by her own declaration will be indifferent to nothing that concerns the peace of the World." concluded the Premier.—Reuter.

LONDON EXCHANGE IMPROVES

LONDON, May 16.

On the London Stock Exchange the general inclination was to take a more favourable view of the European situation Markets improved allround, the chief feature being the sharp recovery of gilt-edged securities.

Commodity markets were also better disposed. Tin rallying sharply and Wall Street moving quietly upward —Reuter's Special

AIR MAIL DELIVERY

KARACHI, May 17.

The Air Mail which left Karachi on 10th inst. was delivered in London on the 16th inst.

The outward air mail for London left at 8-35 this morning.

WARSHIP FOR DANZIG

Simon Says One Will Be Sent Not To Terrorize Nazis, But For 'Courtesy Visit'.

RUGBY, May 16.

Sir John Simon answered several questions relating to the situation in Danzig. He said that he discussed the matter with the High Commissioner a short time ago, but had no information regarding most of the recent events beyond what had appeared in the Press and that he could not usefully make any statement at present. Asked whether he would consider the sending of British Warship to Danzig or would consider the acceptance by Britain of the mandate over the city, he said that no question of mandate arose under the Constitution of Danzig and that it took more than one party to make a mandate.

Courtesy visit of one of His Majesty's ships to Danzig, during normal summer cruisers, had been arranged for a date in June, but he saw no reason for sending a war ship at the present time. Sir J. Simon added that when he recently saw the High Commissioner for Danzig, the latter deprecated the alarmist reports circulated as to the possibility of serious disorders during election.

"We all very much hope that he may turn out to be right," added the Foreign Secretary. Asked whether he could lay the papers before the House regarding the Four Power Pact, the Foreign Secretary replied that conversations had not yet reached the point at which he could usefully address the other parties with a view for publication of the documents. Such publication, at the moment, will not be in the general interest.—B. O. W.

SAVES DROWNING CHILDREN BUT REMAINS INCOGNITO

A two-year-old baby, floating downstream, screaming in fright, attracted the attention of people on the banks of the River Char, at Charmouth, near Lyme Regis, Dorset.

The baby, kept afloat by its clothes, was the first warning of the overturning of a boat in which two Charmouth boys, Pemy Johnston and Wynfred Elliott, both aged 15, were rowing with two girls, Vera Dale and Winfred Lovell, and the baby.

A man dived into the water, which is very deep and treacherous at this point, and brought the baby and the girls ashore.

Although nearly exhausted by his struggle, he dived in again and tried to reach the boys, but they had been carried downstream and were out of reach. Both of them were drowned

The man was pulled ashore, but refused to say who he was. He is believed to have been a visitor from Taunton.

The police at Charmouth and Bridport, have been trying to discover his identity, but without success.

The inquest on the two boys will be held at Charmouth.

WILL M.M.C. CHANGE DATE OF TOUR?

KARACHI, May 17.

Mr. E. L. Grant Govan, president, Indian Cricket Board of Control who arrived here yesterday was given a dinner last night by the members of the Sind Cricket Association, who explained to him how the proposed visit of the M.C.C. to Karachi will affect the Sind Cricket Association financially and requested him to move the matter with the M.C.C. while in London so that they may come to Karachi during the holidays which would mean more income to the Sind Cricket Association. —A. P.

NEW LEASE FOR LEGISLATURES

Power Of Provincial Governors Will Be Limited

LORDS' DEBATE

Ponsonby Withdraws Amendment After Irwin's Assurance

LONDON, May 16

The Government of India Amendment Bill for extending the life of Provincial Councils has passed the Committee and report stages. In the Committee stage Lord Ponsonby moved an amendment limiting the extension of legislatures to 2 years. He said the majority of opposition expected and hoped that labours of the Select Committee would result in the drafting of a constitution for India which would be passed by both Houses; but they must not leave out of account that there was a long, arduous road to be traversed, and it was not quite outside the bounds of possibility. Some form of difficulty might prove insuperable and appeared undesirable. In the event of negotiations breaking down, provincial governors will be left with uncontrolled indefinite discretion for postponing elections "sine die."

Lord Irwin replying said that he could not regard Lord Ponsonby's apprehensions as well founded and could not conceive of circumstances in which the bill would be other than an interim bill to bridge the gap until the main constitution bill became law. He pointed out that the effect of the amendment would be to endow a Governor with powers for two years.

There was great difficulty in inserting a time limit in this interim measure If the time limit was made too short they aroused criticism in some quarter that they were prejudicing the pace of Parliament; on the other hand, if the time limit was longer, they would arouse grave apprehensions and suspicions in the minds of Indians that Parliament intended to proceed with these grave matters in a somewhat dilatory fashion.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

Lord Irwin added that Sir Samuel Hoare was also of opinion that any time limit might create misunderstanding. Parliament was bound to deal with the Indian constitutional position in the course of a year or two and the bill would bridge the gap whether short or long. When Parliament dealt with the general question it would doubtless find it necessary to regulate these and other matters.

The Earl of Reading agreed that it was difficult to fix a time limit without seeming to indicate what Parliament thought would be the time required.

Lord Ponsonby in view of the assurance that the Government had no intention of allowing power to remain permanently in the hands of provincial Governments withdrew his amendment, and stated that he was glad to hear the optimistic tone that Lord Irwin adopted regarding the prospects of the new constitution —Reuter.

EXTENSION OF AIR MAIL SERVICE

KARACHI, May 17.

The Outward Airmail left at 8-35 this morning with seven passengers including Mr. E. L. Grant Govan belonging to the Directorate of the India and Transcontinental Airways Co., who is homeward bound to complete negotiations in connection with the extension of the Airmail service from Karachi to Singapore.

Mr. G. H. Godwin flying officer Jodhphr Aeroclub who arrived here yesterday in his Gypsy Moth in connection with medical examination left this morning after having obtained a medical certificate from Doctor Lee of the R. A. F. Thakar of Katchawar ruler, of Katchavar State who accompnied him in his own gypsymoth also flew back with him. A. P.

WORLD NON-AGGRESSION PACT

U. S. President's Disarmament Appeal Produces Galvanic Effect In Europe

LONDON, May 16.

Early reactions to President Roosevelt's momentous declaration are distinctly favourable. The declaration has been received with sympathetic and earnest attention by all parties in the House of Commons.

Satisfaction is expressed at the support to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's plan, and it appears to be felt that there should now be full scope for Anglo-American co-operation in the endeavour to keep the disarmament question on broad and effective lines.—Reuter.

GREAT AND TIMELY STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 16.

The President's address is praised in Congressional quarters as a "great and timely statement showing the fine quality of world leadership."

Speaker Rainey predicts the enthusiastic and unanimous support of the American people for the proposal of a united front against the aggressor.

Hope is expressed that the Hitler regime will accept the letter and spirit of the declaration. —Reuter.

HENDERSON PLEASED

GENEVA, May 16.

Mr. Athur Henderson very cordially welcomed Roosevelt's appeal, and said that if the Governments responded the disarmament convention should speedily be secured.—Reuter.

PARIS BOURSE IMPROVES

PARIS, May 16.

There was a slight improvement on the Bourse, mainly attributed to Roosevelt's declaration which is felt to be judiciously timed to give Hitler his cue.—Reuter.

GALVANIC EFFECT IN ITALY

ROME, May 16.

Roosevelt's appeal has had a galvanic effect, and it will be difficult for any country to reject it and take the responsibility for wrecking the disarmament conference.—Reuter.

ELIMINATE ARMS

WASHINGTON, May 16.

President Roosevelt emphasised that it was high time that every nation understood that the invasion of any other nation or the destruction of national sovereignty would only be prevented by the complete elimination of weapons that made such a course possible. This elimination would make a little nation relatively more secure against a great nation.

Large armies were responsible more than any other factor for Government deficits and threatened bankruptcy. Disarmament was only way to prevent invasion.

Americans realised that weapons of offence were needed only if other nations possessed them and would freely give them up if all the nations of the world did likewise.—Reuter.

WORLD NON-AGGRESSION PACT

Roosevelt Says It Will Ensure Economic Peace

WASHINGTON, May 16.

President Roosevelt in a special message advised Congress that he had proposed a world non-aggression pact, because it had become increasingly evident that the assurance of world political and economic peace and stability were threatened by selfish and short-sighted policies, actions and threats of action.

The deep-rooted desire of Americans for better living conditions and the avoidance of war were shared by the mass of humanity in svery country, and as means to this end he stressed the practical necessity of reducing armaments.—Reuter.

KELKAR NOT ALLOWED

Jail Authorities Refuse His Interviewing Bapat

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, May 17.

A "Dnan Prakash" correspondent wires from Ratnagiri yesterday that the condition of Senapati Bapat is serious.

It will be be remembered that Bapat declared sympathetic fast with Gandhiji in Ratnagiri jail since the 8th instant.

Much anxiety is felt here due to lack of authentic information regarding his health

The jail authorities it is stated have stopped all interviews with him.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar who had applied for an interview it appears was not allowed to see Bapat.

Prominent local leaders have applied to Government to give more facilities to Bapat at least during fast.

It appears Bapat himself has applied to Government that he should not be forcibly fed.

WOMAN BURNT ALIVE

Strangled And Thrown On Dry Wheat Sheaves

SHEIKHUPURA, May 14.

A report of how a woman was first strangulated and then burnt, probably before life was completely extinct, by setting fire to a stack of dry wheat sheaves, on which she was thrown, comes from the village of Manga.

As soon as the villagers noticed the conflagration they rushed with pails of water but before the fire could be put out the body of the woman was charred beyond recognition. It is inferred from some of the remnants of her garments that the woman was a Mahomedan. It was not possible to ascertain her age.

The wheat was also destroyed or damaged by the water poured over it. The culprit has not yet been arrested. Police investigations have been set on foot.—A.P.

Sheikhupura, May 14.—Pandit Ramrakhamal, a political prisoner under section 108. has been transferred from the sub-jail Sheikhupura to the Central Jail, Rawalpindi —A.P.

INHERITANCE RIGHTS IN PRUSSIA

New Bill Excludes Jews & Coloured Persons From Holding Land

BERLIN, May 16.

A blow has been struck at the system of big landowners by the Cabinet's adoption of the bill regulating Prussian inheritance rights.

The measure aims at turning Prussia, and eventually Germany into a land of free peasants. A peasant may only possess one male or female heir who may inherit a farm, and sale is only permitted in rare cases. The peasant must be of "German" blood, and nobody is German for the purpose of the law who has any Jewish or coloured ancestry on the male side or back to the fourth generation of the female side.

A future marriage with those of non-German blood will automatically disinherit a peasant's offspring in respect of farms.—Reuter.

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